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U.S. guzzling too much oil: Ford plans tough tax

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Americans appear to be on an oil-consuming spree, as President Ford prepares to announce a "tough" new energy policy for the nation.

Latest figures from the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) indicate that the U.S. is "wiping out" most, if not all, the conservation gains achieved over the last year.

"We are," said an FEA official, "using more energy than we should be, and that use is steadily increasing."

Voluntarily, in other words, Americans are failing to heed Mr. Ford's urging that imports of foreign oil — now running well above 7 million barrels daily — be cut by a million barrels a day by the end of this year.

U.S. production shrinks

Domestic production of oil continues to shrink, so any reduction in

petroleum imports must come through conservation — a goal Americans appear to be ignoring.

Total demand for petroleum products, reports the FEA, in the four-week period ending Dec. 13, 1974, "was 8.8 percent higher than last year."

Americans consumed 18.742 million barrels of oil daily during that period ending Dec. 13 (latest date for which figures are available), compared with 17.740 million barrels a day the year before.

Within this total, consumption was up for most major products — gasoline, jet fuel, and distillate fuel oil, including home heating oil. Consumption of residual, or heavy, fuel oil, used mainly by factories and public utilities, was slightly down.

An FEA official, stressing that these figures are preliminary, though "fairly accurate," said it is too early to know "whether we are wiping out all our conservation savings" of the past year.

Through the first seven or eight months of 1974, according to energy officials, Americans were using about 5 percent less petroleum than in the equivalent period of 1973. Then, said one, "as the memory of the [Arab] embargo began to fade, consumption began to rise."

FEA saw a definite turnaround last September, when Americans began to creep back toward their "normal" pre-embargo consumption of oil, including gasoline.

In October President Ford called on Americans to be "energy savers." Now, conceding that voluntarism has failed, the President reportedly plans to ask Congress to slap a tariff, perhaps \$3 a barrel, on imported oil and an equivalent levy on domestic U.S. petroleum.

Mr. Ford and White House advisers, in other words, hope that a higher price on oil will dampen consumer demand. A \$3 tax on a barrel of oil would raise the price of gasoline by 7 to 10 cents a gallon, officials say.

Retail tax rejected

Reportedly Mr. Ford has rejected a higher retail tax on gasoline in favor of a tax on crude oil, thus spreading the load among all oil users. White House economists also are said to have ruled out gasoline rationing for the time being.

A \$3 tax on each barrel of crude oil would raise billions of dollars for the U.S. Treasury, thus offsetting any revenue loss from an income-tax cut, which Mr. Ford is expected to propose.

Communists seize 1975 initiative

South Vietnam braces for attacks

By Daniel Southard
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Barring an unexpected political settlement, 1975 promises to be a much hotter year for South Vietnam than were the previous two "post-cessation" years.

The Communist-led forces in South Vietnam have grown more aggressive and are likely to continue hitting bigger targets this year. But they are also likely to stop short of launching a massive nationwide offensive of the 1968 or 1973 variety.

Instead of hitting a whole series of targets at the same time, as they did in those earlier campaigns, they are

going to be more selective — attacking one area in force and bringing it under control before moving on to another. A frontal assault on a major city like Saigon seems highly improbable.

These are the preliminary conclusions of a number of Western analysts as Saigon recovers from the shock of this week's Communist capture of a provincial capital to the north of here.

Where next?

The recent fighting has been described by some observers as some of the heaviest to occur since the Vietnam cease-fire was declared almost two years ago. The upsurge also

seems to mark a clear shift in favor of the Communist-led forces.

In the early days after the cease-fire was supposed to go into effect, it was the Saigon government Army which seemed, in many cases, to be taking the initiative. But the Communists began to reverse that trend in the middle of last year, and it now is they who clearly have the initiative.

Saigon is full of speculation as to where the Communists might strike next. Binh Dinh? Tay Ninh? No one seems to know for sure.

The Communists' capture of the capital of Phuoc Long Province last Tuesday has given President Nguyen Van Thieu an opportunity to appeal for increased assistance from the United States. (It was the first provin-

cial capital to be attacked by the Communists since the cease-fire was declared).

Too little, too late

But the loss also revealed some serious weaknesses in the Saigon military machine. Saigon was slow to reinforce the beleaguered provincial capital; and once it did send reinforcements, the air support which they were counting on turned out to be badly coordinated and totally inadequate. It seemed to be a case of too little, too late.

Phuoc Long is not by any means one of South Vietnam's key provinces. While one of the largest in size, it is

*Please turn to Page 4



Vietnamese refugees on the move from the war that will not go away

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Congress unlikely to help Thieu

Mansfield opposes any additional funds

By Robert F. Hay
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
President Ford faces strong opposition among Democrats in Congress to any request for urgent military help for Vietnam. Republicans will also need considerable persuading.

These conclusions emerge from interviews with key figures on Capitol Hill.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield strongly opposes the expected effort to provide \$800 million in military aid quickly to beleaguered South Vietnam.

What is more, in a telephone interview he indicated doubt that Congress as a whole would agree either:

"It would be quite a fight," he said. "I'm not certain [the Ford administration] could get it."

Two differing views

Members of Congress, he said, "have had their fill of Southeast Asia. They think these people ought to settle their problems in their own way, at their own time."

On the other hand, Sen. Jacob K. Javits, second most senior Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, thinks Congress probably will agree to the additional \$800 million. This is largely because two years ago, when U.S. military forces left South Vietnam, the U.S. gave Saigon a major commitment to aid it for three years. This is the beginning of the third year.

But congressional approval will come, he indicates, only if Congress is satisfied that the South Vietnamese Government has a good chance to

*Please turn to Page 4

U.S. aid limit puts Saigon in a hole

By Joseph C. Harsch

What every high official in Washington hoped would go away — has not. Southeast Asia is back in the news, in a particularly difficult way for Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

That the North Vietnamese would mount a winter offensive in some form was never in doubt. Nor was there doubt that the Communists in neighboring Cambodia would use the dry season for another push against Phnom Penh.

But to many a veteran of the Southeast Asian wars the amazing

PATTERN OF DIPLOMACY

thing is not the power of the attacks, but the fact that now, two years after American troops left the area, the resistance is so sturdy.

More positive view

It is easy to exaggerate the damage to the governments in Saigon and Phnom Penh of these offensives. The morale in both capitals seems to be

sound. The people continue to run away from the Communists when they can. They still, in both countries, seem to be voting with their feet for the non-Communist side.

No one in Washington expects any major Communist victories or any anti-Communist political collapse during this fighting season.

Yet it is also a fact that during the past week the North Vietnamese did successfully drive the South Vietnamese out of Phuoc Binh, capital of Phuoc Long Province. This puts them in closer range (75 miles) of Saigon itself.

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Israel's Spartan life: the high cost of survival

By Geoffrey Goddell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem

Israelis as a whole are facing stoically the staggering economic burdens which (as they see it) are part of the price of survival.

There were some isolated protests immediately after November's devaluation of the Israeli pound, reducing it in value overnight from 24 to 17 cents. But the sober way in which the government has presented the case for the belt-tightening needed to keep Israel going has now won broad acceptance. The government's case has been further strengthened by the way in which it has since stood its ground in the face of pleading from special interests.

Basically Israel finds itself caught between two millstones: paying for the cost of the October war of 1973 (put at some \$7 billion — at the then exchange rate — by Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz) and paying to equip itself in case of a possible new war (for which, according to Mr. Rabinowitz, defense imports cost \$2

billion in 1974 and will cost \$2.5 billion in 1975).

This would be a daunting challenge at the best of times. But Israel finds itself having to face it when:

- The entire world is beset by inflation.

- Both food and energy imports are costing phenomenally more.

- Israel's Arab foes are increasingly better placed than Israel because of oil wealth to buy ever higher-priced arms abroad.

- World support or sympathy for Israel is waning.

- Even in the still friendly United States, economic and political pressures are putting curbs on foreign aid.

- The desire of world Jewry to continue to help Israel is inhibited (when it comes to cash contributions) by the increase of the cost of living in virtually every other country.

Against this background, Israel's relationship with the United States remains crucial. As is conceded at the highest level, Israel is more dependent financially on its U.S. patron than are the Arabs on their Soviet patron. And one of the considerations in deciding to accept the tough con-

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'No smoking' laws spreading across U.S.

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Tough "no smoking" laws are clearing the air for nonsmokers in a growing number of U.S. cities and states.

The laws, which outlaw smoking in a variety of public places from elevators to public meetings, are believed to be among the most stringent ever enacted.

Here in the nation's capital, the City Council has banned smoking in elevators and larger retail stores (those with 20 or more employees or accommodations for 200 or more customers). Violators can be fined up to \$300 or jailed for up to 10 days.

The aim is twofold: fire prevention, with a "parallel benefit to the general public health."

The Washington prohibition follows a three-week-old New York City ban on smoking in elevators, supermarkets, college classrooms lacking nonsmoking sections, and other public places. The penalties are even tougher: up to \$1,000 in fines or one year in jail.

Similar "no smoking" measures are under consideration in Los Angeles.

The states, too, are increasingly active on behalf of nonsmokers:

- Arizona and Nebraska have barred smoking in elevators and all but designated areas of concert halls, museums, and hospitals.

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Tourists still love to gape at the Watergate

Best-known tenants are long gone

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Gone are the most famous tenants: Martha Mitchell and the Democratic National Committee. Gone, too, is the noisy notoriety of incessant press coverage.

But the massive Watergate apartment/office/hotel complex on the banks of Washington's Potomac River remains as much a tourist landmark as ever, 2 1/2 years after bungling burglars were caught in one of its offices. The incident opened the notorious Watergate affair.

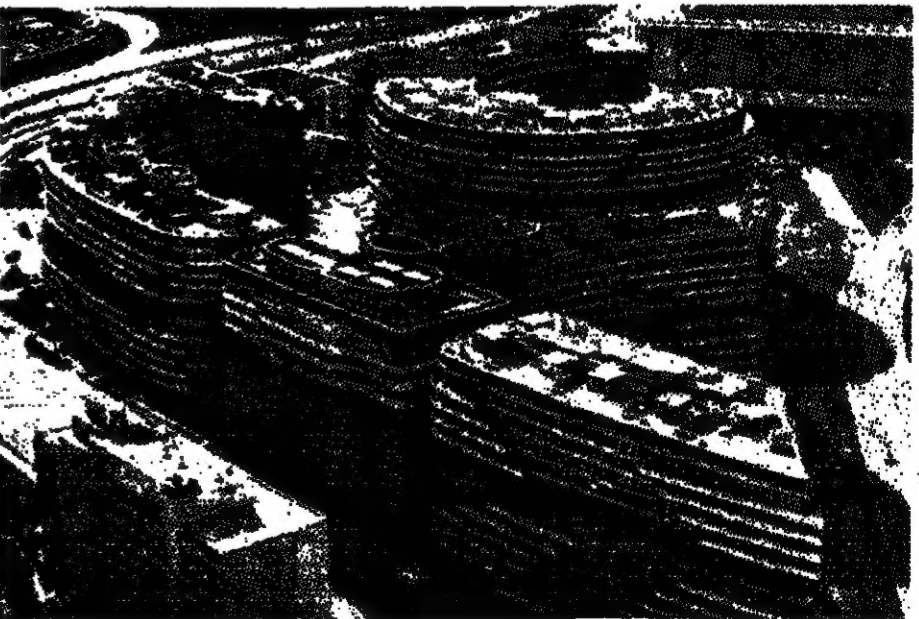
"And that's Watergate," trumpeted a Washington limousine driver this week as his packed coach zooms from National Airport to downtown Washington.

"Tourists?" echoed a nearby resident. "We see them all the time. Cars with out-of-state licenses drive slowly up to Watergate and stop. Someone — usually the wife — leans out a car window and snaps a picture of Watergate. Once we saw a busload of Japanese tourists gawking at Watergate."

Noted on city tours

Diamond Bus Tours, which gives Washington tours, points out the Watergate complex on its city tours.

Diamond finds as much interest as ever among its passengers in seeing Watergate, probably because most people who take the tour "are trav-



UPI photo

Watergate—tourist magnet

elers coming to town for the first time since the Watergate break-in," a spokesman guesses.

Tourists are sophisticated. They don't ask "too much about the break-in itself, as it has been pretty well publicized." "There's more interest in the people who lived there."

During the early years of the Nixon presidency, Watergate was known around Washington as "White House West," a bow to its occupancy by Martha and Attorney General John N. Mitchell, Treasury Secretary Maurice Stans, and other administration officials.

But to tourists it did not become an

instant focal point until the night of June 17, 1972, when unsung guard Frank Wills' suspicion about tape over a door latch led to the downfall of a President.

Attention riveted

Suddenly, the 20th-century Watergate stood as a tourist hit alongside the moving Daniel Chester French statue of Abraham Lincoln, and the sky-skimming obelisk which memorializes George Washington.

And even beside the White House, from whose stately appearance tourists would never guess that Abigail

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Surveillance list reported New CIA defense?

By Robert P. Hey
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
New allegations in the spreading CIA controversy ultimately may prove to have laid the groundwork for a CIA defense against accusations that it engaged in illegal domestic spying on Americans.

The new reports are that in 1970 a Justice Department official provided the CIA with names of 9,000 Americans for it to keep under surveillance abroad. This information could be used to justify the CIA's possession of files on approximately the same number of Americans.

On the other hand the new reports may prove to have cut the ground out from under a prime past justification of CIA defenders — that if the CIA engaged in domestic surveillance it was because J. Edgar Hoover in his later years as FBI director would not let the FBI cooperate with the CIA. Therefore, this reasoning goes, the

CIA had to watch some dissident Americans at home, in violation of its charter.

Probe scheduled

The ultimate interpretation will depend on evidence brought out in hearings by the presidential commission which will begin investigating the issue on Monday, and by the three congressional investigations also scheduled into the subject.

The new charges come from James T. Devine, a Justice Department official who once headed the department's Interagency Domestic Intelligence Unit.

He says that in 1970 he gave the CIA a list of approximately 9,000 names of Americans the department considered dissidents, so that the CIA could keep them under surveillance overseas. Mr. Devine says these names were provided by the FBI. He said he gave them to the CIA at the suggestion of Jerris Leonard, then an assistant attorney general.

Ford may soon get strip-mining bill back

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Controversial legislation to regulate strip mining, pocket-vetted by President Ford last month, is certain to be revived in the new Congress.

Congressional sources have told this newspaper of their three-step strategy:

● Introduce legislation early. The bill is expected to be one of the first in the hopper when Congress opens Tuesday, Jan. 14.

● Line up wide support. An early weather-vane will be whether sponsors succeed in getting the support of more than a half of the 91 new members of the House of Representatives, plus 100 carry-over members.

● Short-cut the legislative process. Congressional leaders may decide to hold a token one day of hearings on the same measure passed last year, then re-enact it "and see what happens."

Proponents of strip-mining controls face the choice of starting the long

legislative process afresh or picking up where they left off at session's end. "The general feeling is that the basic thrust and content [of the legislation] is good and reasonable," says an aide. "The balances struck last year are still good."

Environmental groups, which mustered only lukewarm support for the compromised final form of last year's bill, are expected to try to strengthen a revived bill on the floor of the House and Senate.

There is impatience on Capitol Hill to get the lingering controversy settled swiftly. Says one source: "Many members want this resolved in the next two months or so."

The legislation adopted by Congress

in December required states to draw up programs regulating strip mining according to minimum environmental standards, including reclaiming strip-mined land in its original contours unless a better use could be found.

Guidelines established

Land already stripped and abandoned also would have been ordered reclaimed. Land unable to be reclaimed would have been declared unsuitable for strip mining. Protections were provided for the rights of owners of land atop federally owned coal.

The bill, the product of four years of often-bitter negotiating and manu-

vering, was opposed by the coal industry.

It was alternately criticized as "uncompromising environmental extremism" and for "protecting the profits of the energy giants."

But the legislation unites, as managers in their respective houses, two competing contenders for the Democratic nomination for the presidency in 1976, Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington and Rep. Morris K. Udall of Arizona.

President Ford pocket-vetted the bill Dec. 30. His Federal Energy Administrator, Frank G. Zarb, has said the "principal problem" with the measure was "its adverse impact on coal production."

Southern Africa frictions heat up

By Henry S. Hayward
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Nairobi, Kenya

The "crunch" point now has been reached on the future of southern Africa, according to British Foreign Minister and Commonwealth Secretary James Callaghan.

Visiting Kenya as part of a seven-nation tour of African nations, Mr. Callaghan described the Rhodesian situation as serious. He cited a need for five agreements already reached between Rhodesian white minority leader Ian Smith and black Rhodesian nationalists to be carried out.

These are:

- Release of all political detainees.
- Resumption of full political activity in Rhodesia.
- Beginning of preparatory talks between the Smith government and black African leaders.
- Cessation of violence or guerrilla attacks.
- And withdrawal of troops from Rhodesian borders.

The British minister's talks with African chiefs of state are generally regarded as preparation for a future constitutional conference in the breakaway state of Rhodesia. The date and venue of this meeting are not yet fixed.

During his Nairobi press conference, he mentioned a need to coordinate British and African policies and said that the two now are converging. He also referred to the "fury of diplomatic activity" now taking place on southern Africa.

If the two sides honor their present agreements, he indicated, then there could be a solution. But if things go wrong, he warned, then Africa would face an increasing armed struggle.

Pointing out that "the lid has been pried open for a new stage," Mr. Callaghan urged the Rhodesian contenders to rebuild confidence step by step.

Likening a Rhodesian settlement to a mile race, he said the first lap has been run but three more laps remain that will test the stamina of the contenders.

Asked if he was concerned about Mr. Smith's not honoring his pledges, the British minister refused to point a finger at anyone at this stage but said the agreements need to be carried out so that South African police forces will withdraw.

★ 'No smoking' signs go up

Continued from Page 1

● Connecticut has outlawed the practice at all public meetings throughout the state.

● Oregon has made it illegal to smoke at public meetings of state bodies.

Nationally, a new push is expected when the new Congress convenes next week to boost federal taxes on cigarettes to retard smoking.

Rep. Edward I. Koch (D) of New York, advocate of a two-cent-per-pack hike in taxes, says it would "discourage cigarette smoking" and raise nearly \$600 million a year for research into diseases linked to smoking.

Such new militance among nonsmokers is traced, in part, to a growing realization that they constitute a majority. An estimated 158 million of the 210 million Americans do not smoke — more than three-quarters of the population.

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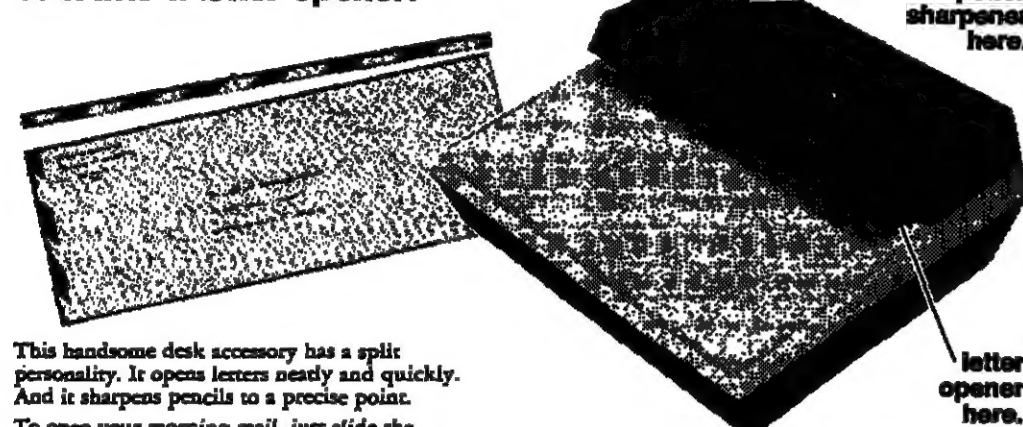
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Australian urges fair pay for maids

By the Associated Press

Canberra

Foreign Minister Donald Willesee is asking all diplomatic missions in Australia to pay local wage scales to their household help and comply with regulations on working conditions.

Mr. Willesee said he made the appeal after learning that a Filipino maid was being paid only \$28 for a 70-hour week at the British Consulate General in Melbourne. The standard rate for housemaids in Australia is about \$85.

These are:

● Release of all political detainees.

● Resumption of full political activity in Rhodesia.

● Beginning of preparatory talks between the Smith government and black African leaders.

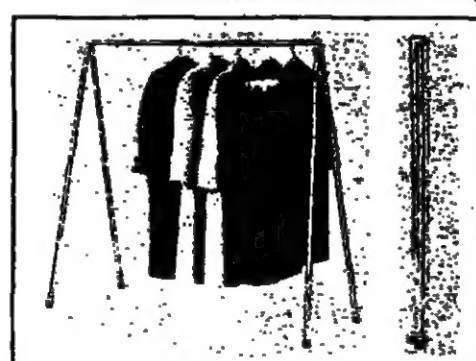
● Cessation of violence or guerrilla attacks.

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Iran weighs Mideast peace role

By John E. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon
From the secure base of Iran's rapidly growing oil and military power, Shah Muhammad Reza Pahlavi may be seeking to stimulate new Arab-Israeli peace efforts, according to Egyptian diplomatic sources.

With the knowledge and approval of the United States he might help along a settlement by offering to supply Israel with the approximately 6 million tons of oil a year it would lose if it handed back the Sinai oil fields to Egypt, these sources say.

Such a compensation deal, reported to have been proposed to U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger by Iran, would have to involve Israeli pullbacks on the Syrian and Jordanian frontiers as well, the sources add.

Iran already supplies nearly 50 percent of Israel's oil needs. The remainder comes from the Abu Rudels fields in the Sinai, which were occupied by Israel in the 1967 war.

Support praised

The Shah and Empress Farah arrived in Egypt Jan. 8 after a three-day visit to Jordan. At a Cairo banquet welcoming the Iranian royal couple, President Sadat praised Iranian support for the Arabs. He referred to a statement issued after the Shah's visit to Amman, rejecting Israeli changes in the status of East Jerusalem and advocating recovery of occupied Arab land and the "legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

(In an interview preceding the Cairo visit, however, the Shah told the Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram he was misquoted by a reporter of the Beirut

magazine Al-Hawadess, who reported he promised that any new Arab-Israeli war would be "our war.")

President Sadat, who speaks fluent Persian and is much admired for this in Tehran, confirmed in two newspaper interviews published in Beirut Jan. 9 that he was trying to mediate in the conflict between Iran and Iraq, something King Hussein of Jordan has also offered to do.

Ready cash needed

Egypt needs not only the investments in new industries already promised by Iran but also ready cash. In an interview with the Beirut newspaper Al-Ahram, Mr. Sadat conceded that commodity shortages and inflation could affect Egypt's defense position. He thanked wealthy Arab oil states for help received, but added, "I have not received enough liquid cash, which is essential in this stage to ensure all our requirements."

"We have agreed on certain projects which will not yield a revenue for years. But what is the solution to the present problem of liquidity?"

The Shah's most spectacular gift to Egypt during his visit was a fleet of 1,000 brand-new Mercedes buses for Cairo's overloaded city transport system, one of the causes of riots in the city on New Year's Day.

Airlines vote to extend current Atlantic air rates

By the Associated Press

Geneva
Airlines operating scheduled flights across the North Atlantic have decided in a mail vote to extend current winter fares until March 31, the International Air Transport Association says.

Oil spill revives Indonesian call for ship detour

By Eduardo Lachica
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo
Some limitations on international shipping, in the Malacca Strait are likely to be sought by the coastal nations as a result of the oil spill involving the Japanese supertanker Showa Maru on Jan. 6.

Diplomatic sources here expect Indonesia to revive its proposal for diverting tankers weighing over 200,000 tons to the Lombok Strait off eastern Java. This detour will cost three extra days and 7 to 8 percent more in charges for shipments bound for Japan.

Two other countries, Malaysia and Singapore, are prepared to join Indonesia in building up a case for charging some kind of "pollution-prevention" fees for tankers using that seaway.

Japan will be hit hardest by these impositions. More than 80 percent of oil shipments and half the vessels passing through the strait are destined for this country.

No immediate sanctions, however, are likely to be made. The question of jurisdiction over international straits — there are 114 of them on the map — is still to be resolved by the Conference on the Law of the Sea reopening in Geneva next March.

The passageway is also used by units of the United States and Soviet fleets, but coastal nation authorities do not see that as a major problem — provided their passage does not pose a security threat.

Indonesia has been the most active of the nations bordering the strait in asking the maritime powers to share in the cost of improving navigational safety and protecting marine resources.

Claim noted

According to one of its officials here, some of its richest fishing grounds off Sumatra Island have been virtually destroyed by oil and waste discharges from ships.

Singapore, an entrepot nation that gets business from bunkering, provisioning, and minor repairs of tankers, takes a somewhat more moderate position. In a joint communique issued in 1971, it simply took note of a claim by Indonesia and Malaysia that the strait falls within their territorial waters.

The Showa Maru incident may jolt the three countries into arriving more quickly at a common stand.

Japan, aware that its oil lifeline is most vulnerable along this narrow and inadequately charted seaway, has done more than any other shipping power to make navigation safer here. It has spent about \$8 million for a hydrographic survey, some dredging, and the donation of tugboats and navigational beacons.

The work was not completed because the coastal states balked at having their waters closely investigated by another nation.

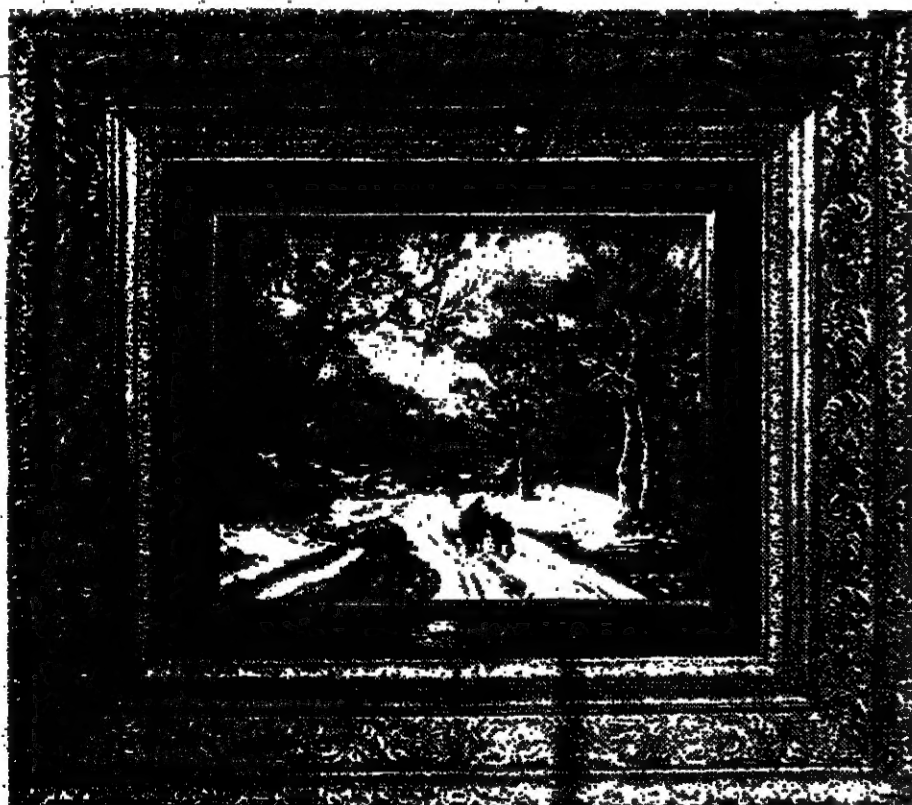
Nervous about the possible reper-

cussions of the accident, the Japanese Government rushed a transport ministry official to Singapore to oversee the salvage and clean-up. He is expected to call on Indonesian and Malaysian authorities to determine what other measures are to be taken.

The Indonesian Government was the first to ask for compensation for damage caused by the spilling of some 18,000 barrels of oil from the damaged hull of the tanker. There should be no trouble paying for this, because the tanker was insured for \$30 million against such a contingency.

The Malacca Strait Council, an organization of Japanese shippers and oil importers, now is working closely with the coastal states in determining new regulations for strait traffic. These may include the designation of one-way routes and limitations in the number of tankers navigating the strait at any given time.

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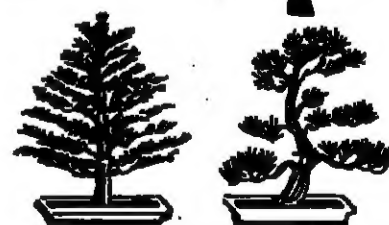
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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

Ford lauds Richardson in nomination statement

Washington
President Ford formally announced "with special pleasure" Thursday that he is nominating Elliot L. Richardson to be ambassador to Great Britain.

In an unusual personal statement lauding Mr. Richardson's record of



Elliot Richardson

public service, Mr. Ford took indirect note of Richardson's 1973 decision to resign as attorney general rather than carry out an order from former President Richard M. Nixon that he fire Watergate special prosecutor Archibald Cox. Presidents rarely issue special statements when announcing their choices for ambassadorships.

No Soviet response to Sadat's charges

Moscow
So far the Soviet leaders and press have not responded to or even acknowledged Egyptian President Sadat's charge that Moscow has been holding back on replacing Egyptian military equipment lost in the 1973 war, writes Monitor correspondent Elizabeth Pond.

Similarly, there has been no Soviet comment on Mr. Sadat's statement that Egyptian-Soviet relations cannot be improved until the next summit.

Far from indicating differences, in fact, the Soviet press is continuing to stress friendly relations between the two countries.

Saudi Arabia buys U.S. jet fighter planes

Jeddah, Saudi Arabia
Saudi Arabia, the world's biggest oil exporter, announced Thursday it has concluded a \$756 million deal to buy "several squadrons" of American jet fighter planes "to consolidate the kingdom's ability to defend its territory."

The announcement made by the Saudi state radio did not give the exact number of planes involved, but it said they included the Northrop F-5E Tiger jet, a single-seat fighter built primarily for export. A squadron is defined as larger than a flight, which usually consists of at least four planes.

There was no way to determine whether Saudi Arabia would give the new planes to Egypt, its closest ally in the Arab world. But Saudi officials made frequent statements last month that the United States had agreed to sell arms to Saudi Arabia "without any strings that may hamper the kingdom's freedom to use the weapons as it deems fit."

Sirica 'within rights' in freeing three men

Washington
Legal experts agree that Judge John J. Sirica's decision to reduce the sentences of John Dean, Jeb Magruder, and Herbert Kalmbach to time already served was quite within the judge's legal rights, writes Lucia Mout, Monitor correspondent.

"It's extremely unusual but it's legal," notes one attorney. "It's the equivalent of a pardon power — what it does is to take away the parole board's function."

In any case, to hear James J. Bierbower, one of Mr. Magruder's lawyers tell it, it all came about in somewhat routine fashion, and the special surprise was that it was reduced to time already served.

According to federal rules of criminal procedure, lawyers may file a request

for early release within four months after a client is sentenced.

"You usually go in fairly close to the last day," recalls Mr. Bierbower. "We did and we knew that Sirica wouldn't even look at the motion until after the big trial was over."

Mr. Magruder's attorney says he was surprised that the judge dealt with the requests as soon as and in the way that he did.

"It was a real Christmas present to reduce the time to that already served," he notes. "He could have said it would take effect in another month or two. . . . It shows some understanding and compassion for him just to come out and say, 'Boom, you're all through.'"

Boston school closed after fighting occurs

Boston
Efforts to integrate Boston public schools took another setback Thursday when fighting broke out in the hallways of Hyde Park High, forcing school officials to close the school.

Police said 13 pupils, most of them black, were arrested and charged — the majority with disorderly conduct. There are about 400 whites and 400 blacks at Hyde Park, which has been the scene of other racial disturbances since school-integration efforts started here last fall.

Navy task force is on schedule — but to where?

Washington
A six-ship U.S. Navy task force led by

the nuclear-powered carrier Enterprise is expected to reach the Indian Ocean in a few days.

The Defense Department and Navy refused again Thursday to discuss the destination of the task force, which left Subic Bay in the Philippines Monday night, Washington time. The Defense Department has denied reports that the Enterprise would enter or approach South Vietnamese waters en route from Subic Bay.

Pentagon sources said the carrier group is likely to enter the Strait of Malacca late Friday, with possibly two days needed to pass through that strait. They said the task force is on course and on schedule and that no changes have been ordered.

Richard Tucker 'remained a star'

Boston
Richard Tucker, who passed on Wednesday in Kalamazoo, Mich., prior to a joint recital with baritone Robert Merrill, was to have celebrated the 30th anniversary of his Metropolitan Opera debut Jan. 25.

He began as a star at the Met — Ezio in Ponchielli's "La Gioconda" — and remained one. His voice was one of the most intrinsically beautiful instruments of this or any generation, writes Thor B. Eckert Jr., Monitor critic.

Mr. Tucker's greatest roles were those associated with the legendary Enrico Caruso, whom he so deeply admired: among others, Canio in "I Pagliacci," Rhadames in "Aida," Rodolfo in "La Boheme," and Eleazar in Halevy's "La Juive." Mr. Tucker had always hoped the Met might revive the last-mentioned work, generally considered Caruso's finest role. Revivals were staged for him in New Orleans and, just a few months ago, in Barcelona.

His wife, sister of the noted tenor Jan Peerce, steered him into opera in the early '40s. And, whereas many tenors find their voices decline in their later years, Richard Tucker defied time with his well-preserved voice. It would not be unreasonable to say that he was still at the height of his powers as a singer and artist. His career, while built at the Met, also included such celebrated opera houses as London's Covent Garden, Milan's La Scala, and Buenos Aires's Teatro Colon.

Young Czech woman is newest tennis star

San Francisco
Martina Navratilova of Czechoslovakia, the newest sensation in women's tennis, continued to amaze here Wednesday night, as she easily defeated fifth-seeded Nancy Richey Gunter of Lake Livingston, Texas, in the second round of the \$75,000 Virginia Slims Tennis Tournament.

With a crowd of 3,200 persons cheering her on, the teen-aged left-



Martina Navratilova

hander easily defeated the favored Texan, 6-3, 6-2. It was Miss Navratilova's second upset victory in a row. The night before she defeated fourth-seeded Rosemary Casals of San Francisco, 1-6, 7-5, 7-6, in a contest that many hailed as the best tennis match ever played in this area.

As a result of her victory, the young Czech will face top-seeded Chris Evert of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., in one of Friday night's semifinal matches.

Borg doubts he'll play with U.S. tennis team

Stockholm
Swedish teen-age tennis star Bjorn Borg said Thursday he probably would never play for the American World Team Tennis (WTT) league.

Speaking to members of the foreign press here, Mr. Borg, who now lives in Monaco with his parents, predicted WTT would last only another two years.

Mr. Borg, who won both the French and Italian open championships last year, said he ranks himself fourth top player in the world behind American Jimmy Connors, Argentinian Guillermo Vilas, and Australian John Newcombe.

MINI-BRIEFS

Push for tax cut

A tax cut principally for low and middle-income persons will be pushed to a House vote, if possible by early March, Rep. Al Ullman, the Oregon Democrat and chairman-designate of the House Ways and Means Committee, said Thursday in Washington.

U.S. postal shake-up

Benjamin F. Ballar has been named in Washington to succeed Elmer T. Klassen, who is resigning as postmaster general. A congressional investigation concluded last month that the Postal Service had circumvented regulations and encouraged favoritism, inefficiency, and waste.

Hijacking arrest

Saeed Madjd, described as an Iranian of no fixed abode, was charged in a London court Thursday with the abortive hijacking of a British airliner late Tuesday. Pilots and airline officials criticized police for apparent willingness to sacrifice lives of crewmen aboard the plane in their eagerness to capture the hijacker.

Women ministers' bid

At a Nashville, Tenn. conference on ordained women in the Methodist Church, more than 150 Methodist women ministers have signed a petition asking that 11 ordained Episcopal women recently stripped of their ministerial duties be invited to join the United Methodist Church.

Gas cuts probed

The Federal Power Commission has launched a probe of massive natural-gas cutbacks to industrial users by the Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Company, a pipeline operating in states from Texas to New York.

Scott prods N.H.

Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott has thrown his support behind those calling for a new election to settle the dispute over a New Hampshire Senate seat. "To dispel any doubts, the Senate should declare a vacancy and ask the State of New Hampshire to call a new election," he said in a Washington statement.

*U.S. aid limit puts Saigon in a hole

Continued from Page 1

It follows a substantial communist success since early December in the rice-growing delta region which they now seem largely to control. And it follows by a week the launching of a new offensive in Cambodia against Phnom Penh with substantial initial success.

Making military headway

In other words, the Communists in Southeast Asia are continuing the military pressure on the governments to which the United States has long been committed and they have the military capacity to make headway against Washington's clients.

There is no evidence of any intention by the Communists to launch another major offensive of the Tet variety. This is attrition warfare. It is pressure which wears down the defense because those on the offensive seem to have more effective military power at their disposal.

Phuoc Binh could not be saved because President Thieu no longer has sufficient reserves. All his forces are committed. Had he sent enough reinforcements to save Phuoc Binh he risked losing something else of equal or greater military importance.

Long-term effect

The disturbing thing to Washington is the long term implication behind the communist initiative. That initiative is possible because Russians and Chinese are giving North Vietnam more in the way of military aid than Congress will at present allow the Ford administration to give to Saigon.

President Ford asked for \$1.4 billion of military aid for this year. Congress cut that roughly in half. Combined Chinese and Russian military aid to the North Vietnamese is estimated at \$1.2 billion.

In other words, when Moscow and Peking noticed the limits placed by Congress on American military support for Saigon, they provided considerably more — in fact, nearly twice as much. And the Communists usually manage to get more mileage out of their weapons.

Controlling the outcome

This could well mean that Moscow and Peking can control the eventual outcome by sending just a little more aid to their clients than Washington is willing to send — just enough more to make it possible for the North Vietnamese to maintain the offensive.

And this in turn could mean a military client of Washington going under for the first time since the "cold war" really got under way.

Can the United States afford to let--

events in Vietnam drift in that direction, as they seem now to be drifting? If one American client goes under, will others lose confidence in the will of Washington to support them?

The other side of that coin, of course, is the fact that sooner or later the fate of South Vietnam will be determined by the will of its own people. But will they have a fair

chance if Washington provides them with fewer guns and bullets than their enemies are getting from Peking and Moscow?

President Thieu is buying time by letting Phuoc Binh go without spending dangerously of his arms and forces. But buying time is a strategy which works only for the side which can best use the time.

*Israel: the high cost of survival

Continued from Page 1

sequences at home of the November devaluation of the Israeli pound was to show the United States that Israelis were willing to do something to help themselves.

Immediately after the war of 1973, the United States allocated Israel \$2.2 billion in emergency aid. Of this total, \$1.5 billion is an outright grant that does not have to be paid back. For the next two to three years, Israel is counting on a further \$1.5 billion; and (an Israeli Finance Ministry official said) then President Richard M. Nixon tacitly agreed that this would be forthcoming when he visited Israel last summer.

The foreign-aid bill signed by President Ford Dec. 30 included an item of \$625 million for further economic and military aid to Israel. Of this, \$300 million is earmarked for military credits, one-third of which will not have to be paid back.

A target has not yet been set for this year's private aid from abroad — Israel bonds and the United Jewish Appeal — most of which comes from the United States. Last year's total target of nearly \$2 billion was met in pledges, but economic pressures on those making pledges have resulted in the current inflow of cash being up to \$500 million short of expectations.

Impressive consequences

The consequences of devaluation and other economic pressures on the average Israeli cannot fail to impress an outsider. A Finance Ministry official said devaluation was expected to put a 20 percent price increase on top of the 23 percent price increase resulting during 1974 from inflation.

Sugar has already tripled in price, bread is up 70 percent, milk 60 percent, butter 65 percent, eggs 50 percent, and electricity 60 percent. Gasoline has doubled in price from \$1.05 to \$2.10 a gallon.

The consequences are harsh for less well-to-do Israelis. But the government is compensating them psychologically and materially by such measures as higher taxes — affecting the better off — on foreign travel and certain imports, even a ban on some

luxury imports, and by promising compensation through children's, old-age, and social-welfare allowances. Even then, according to Finance Minister Rabinowitz, the average standard of living — as expressed in the level of consumption per capita — is likely to fall by about 5 percent this year.

Yet one has only to see dockworkers in the spanking-new port of Ashdod — among those who initially protested against the consequences of devaluation — working round the clock under searchlights to load this year's citrus crop, to realize that there is a will to accept the burdens after all, if they are needed to ensure that Israel shall survive.

One of a series. Next: Political revolution at the top in Israel.

*South Vietnam braces for attacks

Continued from Page 1

also one of the least populous of the South's more than 40 provinces.

Taking four district towns and a province capital was not as much of an accomplishment in Phuoc Long as it would have been in many other provinces.

Nevertheless, in the process of gaining effective control of the entire province, the Communist attackers also achieved the following:

- They grabbed another segment of an important road (Route 14) which fits neatly with an already formidable network of roads which they have developed inside South Vietnam since the cease-fire.

- They did significant damage to the already sagging morale of many government troops by demonstrating what they can do when they hit hard. (There is no panic in Saigon, but there is apprehension.)

- They apparently inflicted significant losses on a highly trained unit of special air-borne rangers. Among the best troops Saigon can field, these were the reinforcements who were sent into the battle without adequate support.

*KGB tightens grip

Continued from Page 1

Mr. Gromyko's letter was initially handed to Dr. Kissinger in Moscow on Oct. 26 toward the end of the latter's talks with Secretary-General Leonid I. Brezhnev at that time.

Mr. Brezhnev is reported to have expressed anger about a reference to Soviet assurances in the earlier correspondence between Dr. Kissinger and Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D) of Washington designed to ease the passing of the controversial trade bill which secured most-favored-nation treatment for the U.S.S.R.

Before leaving Moscow, Dr. Kissinger was able to soft-pedal the issue which was not mentioned in the lengthy communique from the Nov. 23-24 Vladivostok summit meeting with President Ford.

That the Soviets should have waited nearly two months — from Oct. 26 to Dec. 18 — before publishing Mr. Gromyko's letter, and then playing it up for a whole week and even threatening to withdraw certain concessions which they had made to the United States in the 1972 trade agreement, shows how much the Soviet position has hardened in the last two months.

Although the circumstances of Mr. Brezhnev's "postponed" Middle East journey are not fully known, the same hardening seems to have occurred in Moscow's Middle East policy.

The Kremlin's line has hardened inside the Soviet bloc as well. The KGB, which until 1965 had the state security services of the East European countries firmly under its thumb, once again is reaching beyond the borders of the U.S.S.R. In East Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Poland, cultural policy has been tightened in the last few months. Bulgaria's secret police in September kidnapped the Bulgarian Social Democratic leader, Boris A. Iliev, who was in exile in Copenhagen, in a revival of prewar secret-police methods.

In November, Mr. Andropov himself visited Sofia for the purpose of taking Bulgaria's secret services more tightly in hand. Romania, Russia's most refractory East European ally, has been visited by several Soviet military and security delegations in recent months.

Inside the Soviet Union, too, the KGB and the MVD have tightened the screws. (The KGB handles mainly secret police activities while the MVD is in charge of the municipal police as well as frontier troops.)

Noted civil-rights champion Prof. Andrei D. Sakharov and all recent arrivals from the Soviet Union have reported a sharpening of repression. The idea is not so much to blatantly crush, but the underground press,

church, and national independence movements, but to use refined methods of "enlightenment," propaganda, and corruption in line with the new social and psychological situation.

Development of such methods is the purpose of an academy for the training of MVD and KGB operatives and teachers which was opened in September under the sponsorship of the highest officials. The academy's faculty includes the deputy ministers of the interior of all Soviet republics.

Another development indicating the higher standing of Mr. Andropov was the establishment on Oct. 28 of a new award — the Order for Services of the Homeland in the U.S.S.R.'s Armed Forces — which specifically provides for the KGB and MVD. Holders of this order are entitled "to priority in housing, to a free round-trip journey first class anywhere in the country once a year, free use of all urban transportation within their district, and head-of-queue treatment in shops, places of entertainment, and cultural institutions."

These privileges are similar to those given to holders of the prized combat decoration, Order of Glory.

*Tourists still gape

Continued from Page 1

Adams used to hang laundry in the now-august East Room in 1800. Or that it once was renovated crudely from within by British forces in 1814, using torches; and four times carefully from within by craftsmen, with presidential approval.

Monuments like these — Washington's "old reliables" — will be visited as long as there are tourists. But Watergate, someday, will sink into merciful anonymity.

Not yet, though: "I would think there is still a tremendous amount of interest," says a spokesman for the Watergate complex. "Tourists come in and they look at the building. You see people taking photographs from outside. We have seen people having their pictures taken standing in front of buildings with the Watergate sign legible enough for a photograph."

Nevertheless, tourist interest may have peaked. "Perhaps it's slowed down," she volunteers. But she is unsure whether such a decline, if in fact it has begun, stems from a real loss of interest or just the normal seasonal drop in Washington tourism.

But a better idea will come in May, when the city's tourists — like its magnolia and dogwood — once again are in full bloom.

*Congress cool to Thieu aid

Continued from Page 1

survive if it receives aid, and that the Thieu government has taken steps toward increased democracy.

No confirmation

Thus far the Ford administration has refused to confirm widespread reports that it is seeking an additional \$300 million in military aid. At Thursday's White House briefing, presidential press secretary Ron Nessen did say the President is giving "intensive consideration" to additional aid for South Vietnam.

He added that the President believes current levels of U.S. military aid to both South Vietnam and Cambodia are inadequate.

Long an opponent of past U.S. military action in Indo-China, Senator Mansfield refuses to say whether he would lead the Senate fight to oppose additional aid, saying only in his understated way that "I would react negatively" to the expected proposal.

Senator Mansfield rejects what is expected to be the Ford administration's major argument when it makes the requests: that the U.S. has spent so much money in South Vietnam it now should provide this comparatively little more to enable the South Vietnamese to repel North Vietnam, now in sizable military offensive.

Too much already

He says impatiently: "We've already paid too high a price. . . . We'll be paying for this war to about the year 2045, with a total cost of about \$885 billion."

These estimated figures come from a 1972 report by the Department of Commerce and Census Bureau, he says. They include such long-range costs as Veterans' hospitals, retirement benefits to Vietnam-ERA servicemen and women, and disability costs for wounded Vietnam veterans.

It is widely reported here that the Ford administration decided to see the additional \$300 million on Tuesday, following the fall of South Vietnamese provincial capital Phuoc Binh and a warning from U.S. Ambassador Graham Martin that South Vietnam urgently needs more ammunition to prevent military catastrophe.

But it is in the full Senate and House that the proposal will face its stiffest tests. There is doubt there whether in a time of serious domestic economic difficulties Congress will agree to send additional money South Vietnam.

Das Urteil im Watergate-Verfahren

Mit den vor kurzem ergangenen Urteilen hat die Watergate-Saga ein jetzt fast unbedeutendes Ende gefunden. Aber die Schuldprüche in dem Vertuschungsverfahren zeigen klipp und klar das ganze Ausmaß der strafbaren Handlungen in höchsten Regierungsstellen und die Stärke des Rechtssystems, das die Schuldigen zur Rechenschaft gezogen hat.

Das Recht nimmt seinen Lauf, und die Amerikaner können auf diese qualvollen Monate und Jahre mit Stolz auf ihre demokratischen Einrichtungen zurückblicken. Diese Institutionen haben entschieden, daß, ungeachtet der Begnadigung Richard Nixons, niemand über dem Gesetz steht und daß kein Mißbrauch der verfassungsmäßigen Regierungsgewalt geduldet wird.

Wenn auch der Gerechtigkeit Genüge getan worden ist, so sind doch die Schuldprüche kein Grund zu Genugtuung und Überheblichkeit. Es ist traurig, daß Männer, die in so hohe einflussreiche Positionen mit so vielen Möglichkeiten, Gutes zu tun, gelangt sind, sich dazu verleiten ließen, einen Weg des Betrugs, der Unehrlichkeit und des Mißbrauchs öffentlichen Vertrauens einzuschlagen. Es ist zu hoffen, daß sie mit sich selbst ins Reine kommen werden.

Ferner ist zu hoffen, daß sie und ihre Familien ihr zerrüttetes Leben neu aufbauen können. Niemand, der beobachtet hat, was die Ehefrauen, Töchter und Söhne der Angeklagten im Gerichtssaal durchgemacht haben, kann umhin, für sie Mitleid zu empfinden.

Der vielleicht bemerkenswerteste Aspekt des Verfahrens ist das Beweismaterial in Form von Tonbändern — ein Beweismaterial, das einer der Geschworenen als einen Hauptfaktor in dem Urteil bezeichnete. Worte aus dem Weißen Haus waren es, die so unbestreitbar die Tatsache und die Natur des Komplotts zur Verschleierung und die Verschleierung selbst enthüllten.

Was an Watergate erstaunlich bleibt, ist, daß Präsident Nixon die Tonbänder nicht vernichtete, die ihn

und die mächtigen Männer um ihn her schließlich zu Fall brachten. Es erwies sich als ein Schutz für das Land, daß er es nicht getan hat. So ist der größte Skandal in der amerikanischen Geschichte gepaart mit dem überzeugendsten Beweismaterial.

Die Öffentlichkeit sollte angehalten werden, sich ein geschärft Auge für das, was in der Regierung vor

sich geht, zu bewahren. Der Preis für eine moralische und rechenschaftspflichtige Führerschaft ist fortwährende Wachsamkeit, und die Amerikaner dürfen niemals müde werden in ihrer Forderung nach gründlicher Überprüfung der Männer und Behörden, die das Land regieren.

Das ist die Lehre aus der Watergate-Affäre.

Le verdict du Watergate

Avec les toutes récentes condamnations prononcées, l'affaire célèbre du Watergate semble être presque retombée dans la banalité. Mais les verdicts rendus dans ce procès en dissimulation rappellent sobrement l'importance des délits commis dans les plus hautes sphères gouvernementales et la solidité du système judiciaire qui a déclaré coupables les prévenus.

La loi suit son cours et le peuple américain peut jeter un coup d'œil en arrière sur ces mois et années d'angoisse, fiers de leurs institutions démocratiques. Le verdict de ces institutions est que, malgré le pardon accordé à Richard Nixon, personne n'est au-dessus de la loi et qu'aucun abus des pouvoirs constitutionnels du leadership ne sera toléré.

Bien que la justice ait été rendue, les verdicts de culpabilité rendus dans ce jugement ne recèlent aucune satisfaction ou esprit de suffisance. C'est attristant que des hommes qui atteignent de si hautes positions d'influence et de potentiel pour le bien se soient laissés aller à suivre une ligne de conduite faite de tromperie et de malhonnêteté et à abuser de la confiance publique. Nous espérons qu'ils pourront retrouver la paix en eux-mêmes.

Nous espérons également que tant eux que leurs familles pourront refaire leur vie brisée. Personne parmi

ceux qui ont suivi en tribunal l'épreuve des femmes, filles et fils des défendeurs ne pourra manquer de ressentir de la compassion pour eux.

La bande enregistrée donnée comme preuve représente peut-être l'aspect le plus digne d'intérêt du jugement — preuve qu'un juré a désignée comme facteur clef du verdict. Ce sont les paroles elles-mêmes de la Maison Blanche qui ont révélé d'une manière irréfutable les faits et la nature de la conspiration en vue d'entraver la justice et l'entrave à cette dernière.

Un fait qui reste surprenant dans cette affaire du Watergate, c'est que le président Nixon n'ait pas détruit les bandes qui amèneront finalement sa propre chute et celle des personnalités puissantes qui l'entouraient. Cela finit par être une protection pour le pays qu'il ne le fit pas. Ainsi le pire des scandales de l'histoire américaine et la preuve la plus convaincante se trouveront jumelés.

Il faut encourager les gens à rester toujours conscients de ce qui se passe au gouvernement. Le prix du leadership sur lequel on puisse moralement compter est une vigilance sans défaillance et les Américains ne doivent jamais se lasser d'exiger que les hommes et les organisations qui les gouvernent fassent l'objet d'un examen minutieux.

Telle est la leçon du Watergate.

The softer face of winter

Clear skies and a fresh snowfall at Mt. Revelstoke National Park in British Columbia.

AP photo

Uncertainty palls British new year

Political turmoil and economic troubles generate speculation about 1975 prospects

By Richard Burt
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
Britain has welcomed in the new year with an overwhelming mood of uncertainty.

Commentators, speculating over what 1975 will hold in store for the nation, have been unable to come to any clear consensus over whether Harold Wilson's Labour government will be able to hold on to power or whether Britain will remain a member of the European Common Market. These are probably the two most important issues on the British political horizon. But no one is willing to offer a confident prediction of the nation's course over the next several months. In part this uncertainty stems from the wild political gyrations of 1974, which led to two national elections in a space of nine months.

Continued inflation

It also stems from the battered state of Britain's economy. The high probability that inflation and unemployment will continue to rise and the standard of living will start to decline is just about the only thing that the experts can agree on.

Mr. Wilson's bid to continue as Prime Minister is based on the promise to hold inflation and unemployment down with his "social contract" with the labor unions. Under the scheme, the unions promise to hold down wage claims in return for social benefits.

So far, the "social contract" seems to have worked. But officials fear that if one major union puts forward an exorbitant pay claim, other unions

will be forced to follow suit. Under this situation, it is predicted that Mr. Wilson would then face the difficult decision of either stimulating further inflation by meeting the wage demands or taking the almost politically impossible step for a Labour government — instituting wage controls.

Rebellion in ranks

A possibly more serious problem facing Mr. Wilson, however, is the growing rebellion within the ranks of his own party. After minor disagreements with the Labour Cabinet's policy toward Chile and South Africa last year, 50 left-wing Labour members of the House of Commons in December ignored party instructions and voted against the government's defense bill.

This produced the curious situation of the government's depending on Conservative Party support to get its legislation passed. According to some observers, this may become an increasingly common occurrence, which would bolster the case for moderates of both parties forming an all-party "national" government to see Britain through the difficult period.

Concept endorsed

The leaders of the Liberal Party, Jeremy Thorpe, and the Conservatives, former Prime Minister Edward Heath, have already endorsed the concept. On New Year's Eve, Mr. Heath said that a center coalition, drawing on progressive members of his own party and Liberal and Labour moderates had the best chance of maintaining economic and political stability in 1975.

Until now, Mr. Wilson has ignored

the call for a national government, arguing that Labour's victory last October has given the party the mandate to rule. However, some commentators suggested this week that the growing division in the party may force Labour moderates into a coalition with Conservatives.

Most likely issue

The issue most likely to split the party wide open is Mr. Wilson's promised national referendum on Common Market membership. After his recent talks with French President Giscard d'Estaing, it is clear that Mr. Wilson and his Foreign Secretary, James Callaghan, favor keeping Britain in the Economic Community.

Thus, it is widely predicted that the referendum will be scheduled as soon as possible, before Labour's left-wing can effectively organize major opposition. Perhaps anticipating a quick call for a referendum, prominent Labour Party critic of Common Market ties, Industry Minister Anthony Wedgwood Benn, last week delivered an impassioned plea for Britain's removal from the community.

Coalition leader

Mr. Benn's indirect attack on Mr. Wilson has reinforced the belief of many observers that the Common Market issue could, by bringing down the present Labour government, pave the way for a national government. If this occurs, neither Mr. Wilson nor Mr. Heath are seen as its likely leaders, and, at present, Mr. Callaghan is said to be the most acceptable figure to moderate in both the major parties. William Whitelaw, the former Conservative government minister for Northern Ireland, is also mentioned as a possible leader.

Dynamic, exciting ragtime beat returns

Scott Joplin's irresistible 'The Entertainer,' theme song of 'The Sting' movie, now a hit

By the Associated Press

New York
When moviemakers dig back in time for music, the worst material always gets picked, says pianist Max Morath. Just look at the "ro-de-o-do" which "represents" the '20s, this century's most creative musical decade, he says.

But Mr. Morath says there's an exception: "The Entertainer," Scott Joplin's catchy ragtime tune brought to current popularity as the theme song of the movie, "The Sting."

Mr. Morath calls "The Entertainer" "irresistible and says: 'I think most of the people today who are buying ragtime records, captured by "The Entertainer," love Joplin's melodies. He had the greatest gift of melody — you could whistle and hum him. But that's not a characteristic of ragtime."

"The thing that made ragtime in its time was the dynamic, exciting beat. 'The Maple Leaf Rag,' from 1899, was the biggest rag of all time. It wasn't melodic; it was extremely percussive. You can't hum it. Joplin never had another hit that big. 'The Entertainer' wasn't a hit in its own time."

Touring show producer

Mr. Morath has been producing touring shows called "The Ragtime Era," "Turn of the Century," and "The Ragtime Years" since 1960, when he wound down a career as a

radio and TV actor, writer, and announcer.

"Music labels our history more than our wars or politicians," Mr. Morath says. "This country was living a ragtime life for 10 years after 1900."

"The first rag was published in 1897, and they'd probably been played 10 to 15 years prior to that. They were dead by 1917 or so, when jazz was breaking through. Most of the really good rags were written by 1915."

"Ragtime meant all the popular music; from 1905 on, just like we called our popular music jazz in the '20s, swing in the '30s, and rock in the '60s."

Rags lift spirits

"The early rags were syncopated marches. It is elative music. We use marches to go to war; they're supposed to lift your spirits, and they do. 'Alexander's Ragtime Band' is a march pure and simple. A lot of Irving Berlin is, although he didn't write for piano and ragtime is piano music. He has syncopation, internal rhymes, rhyming syllables on the weak beat, the accents kept changing — a characteristic of ragtime."

Mr. Morath puts on his shows in civic auditoriums, nightclubs, and colleges. In 1969 he had a long run off-Broadway. He says he spends a lot of time on Berlin; on Bert Williams, the first black writer-performer to make it as a big star; and on Finley Peter Dunne, a newspaper and magazine

satirist. Mr. Morath predicts that Mr. Dunne and the character he created, Mr. Dooley, also will enjoy a comeback.

The current ragtime revival — which Mr. Morath says really is a Scott Joplin revival — he didn't predict. He's glad it has happened, though, and calls it "legitimizing Joplin's music."

"People thought of ragtime as played in honky-tonk saloons, on tippy pianos, probably carelessly," he says. "I always found myself telling people that rag is music. It had been reduced to a gimmick, a kind of mechanical trick."

Joplin in repertoire

"Now Joplin has joined the piano repertoire of American piano music. Pianists of every persuasion, even those who give concerts of Ives and Gershwin, are doing a set including some Joplin rags."

The publisher of "The Entertainer" tells Mr. Morath that a half-million copies of the sheet music has sold in the last year, which hasn't happened since the heyday of single sheet music in the '20s.

Mr. Morath says that bookings for his show haven't changed much since "The Sting." The differences have been that audiences know more about what he's talking about and his records are selling. The performers who took part in a Scott Joplin Festival last summer in Sedalia, Mo., where Joplin wrote "The Maple Leaf Rag," did it for expenses.

"Nobody who's performing Joplin is in competition with one another," says Mr. Morath. "It's still kind of a labor of love for everybody."

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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

Ford lauds Richardson in nomination statement

Washington
President Ford formally announced "with special pleasure" Thursday that he is nominating Elliot L. Richardson to be ambassador to Great Britain.

In an unusual personal statement lauding Mr. Richardson's record of



Elliot Richardson

public service, Mr. Ford took indirect note of Richardson's 1973 decision to resign as attorney general rather than carry out an order from former President Richard M. Nixon that he fire Watergate special prosecutor Archibald Cox. Presidents rarely issue special statements when announcing their choices for ambassadorships.

No Soviet response to Sadat's charges

Moscow
So far the Soviet leaders and press have not responded to or even acknowledged Egyptian President Sadat's charge that Moscow has been holding back on replacing Egyptian military equipment lost in the 1973 war, writes Monitor correspondent Elizabeth Pond.

Similarly, there has been no Soviet comment on Mr. Sadat's statement that Egyptian-Soviet relations cannot be improved until the next summit.

Far from indicating differences, in fact, the Soviet press is continuing to stress friendly relations between the two countries.

Saudi Arabia buys U.S. jet fighter planes

Jeddah, Saudi Arabia
Saudi Arabia, the world's biggest oil exporter, announced Thursday it has concluded a \$756 million deal to buy "several squadrons" of American jet fighter planes "to consolidate the kingdom's ability to defend its territory."

The announcement made by the Saudi state radio did not give the exact number of planes involved, but it said they included the Northrop F-5E Tiger jet, a single-seat fighter built primarily for export. A squadron is defined as larger than a flight, which usually consists of at least four planes.

There was no way to determine whether Saudi Arabia would give the new planes to Egypt, its closest ally in the Arab world. But Saudi officials made frequent statements last month that the United States had agreed to sell arms to Saudi Arabia "without any strings that may hamper the kingdom's freedom to use the weapons as it deems fit."

Sirica 'within rights' in freeing three men

Washington
Legal experts agree that Judge John J. Sirica's decision to reduce the sentences of John Dean, Jeb Magruder, and Herbert Kalmbach to time already served was quite within the judge's legal rights, writes Lucia Mout, Monitor correspondent.

"It's extremely unusual but it's legal," notes one attorney. "It's the equivalent of a pardon power — what it does is to take away the parole board's function."

In any case, to hear James J. Bierbower, one of Mr. Magruder's lawyers tell it, it all came about in somewhat routine fashion, and the special surprise was that it was reduced to time already served.

According to federal rules of criminal procedure, lawyers may file a request

for early release within four months after a client is sentenced.

"You usually go in fairly close to the last day," recalls Mr. Bierbower. "We did and we knew that Sirica wouldn't even look at the motion until after the big trial was over."

Mr. Magruder's attorney says he was surprised that the judge dealt with the requests as soon as and in the way that he did.

"It was a real Christmas present to reduce the time to that already served," he notes. "He could have said it would take effect in another month or two. . . . It shows some understanding and compassion for him just to come out and say, 'Boom, you're all through.'"

Boston school closed after fighting occurs

Boston
Efforts to integrate Boston public schools took another setback Thursday when fighting broke out in the hallways of Hyde Park High, forcing school officials to close the school.

Police said 13 pupils, most of them black, were arrested and charged — the majority with disorderly conduct. There are about 400 whites and 400 blacks at Hyde Park, which has been the scene of other racial disturbances since school-integration efforts started here last fall.

Navy task force is on schedule — but to where?

Washington
A six-ship U.S. Navy task force led by

the nuclear-powered carrier Enterprise is expected to reach the Indian Ocean in a few days.

The Defense Department and Navy refused again Thursday to discuss the destination of the task force, which left Subic Bay in the Philippines Monday night, Washington time. The Defense Department has denied reports that the Enterprise would enter or approach South Vietnamese waters en route from Subic Bay.

Pentagon sources said the carrier group is likely to enter the Strait of Malacca late Friday, with possibly two days needed to pass through that strait. They said the task force is on course and on schedule and that no changes have been ordered.

Richard Tucker 'remained a star'

Boston
Richard Tucker, who passed on Wednesday in Kalamazoo, Mich., prior to a joint recital with baritone Robert Merrill, was to have celebrated the 30th anniversary of his Metropolitan Opera debut Jan. 25.

He began as a star at the Met — Ezio in Ponchielli's "La Gioconda" — and remained one. His voice was one of the most intrinsically beautiful instruments of this or any generation, writes Thor B. Eckert Jr., Monitor critic.

Mr. Tucker's greatest roles were those associated with the legendary Enrico Caruso, whom he so deeply admired: among others, Canio in "I Pagliacci," Rhadames in "Aida," Rodolfo in "La Bohème," and Eliazar in Halevy's "La Juive." Mr. Tucker had always hoped the Met might revive the last-mentioned work, generally considered Caruso's finest role. Revivals were staged for him in New Orleans and, just a few months ago, in Barcelona.

His wife, sister of the noted tenor Jan Peerce, steered him into opera in the early '40s. And, whereas many tenors find their voices decline in their later years, Richard Tucker defied time with his well-preserved voice. It would not be unreasonable to say that he was still at the height of his powers as a singer and artist. His career, while built at the Met, also included such celebrated opera houses as London's Covent Garden, Milan's La Scala, and Buenos Aires's Teatro Colon.

Young Czech woman is newest tennis star

San Francisco
Martina Navratilova of Czechoslovakia, the newest sensation in women's tennis, continued to amaze here Wednesday night, as she easily defeated fifth-seeded Nancy Richey Gunter of Lake Livingston, Texas, in the second round of the \$75,000 Virginia Slims Tennis Tournament.

With a crowd of 3,200 persons cheering her on, the teen-aged left-



Martina Navratilova

hander easily defeated the favored Texan, 6-3, 6-2. It was Miss Navratilova's second upset victory in a row. The night before she defeated fourth-seeded Rosemary Casals of San Francisco, 1-6, 7-5, 7-6, in a contest that many hailed as the best tennis match ever played in this area.

As a result of her victory, the young Czech will face top-seeded Chris Evert of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., in one of Friday night's semifinal matches.

Borg doubts he'll play with U.S. tennis team

Stockholm

Swedish teen-age tennis star Bjorn Borg said Thursday he probably would never play for the American World Team Tennis (WTT) league.

Speaking to members of the foreign press here, Mr. Borg, who now lives in Monaco with his parents, predicted WTT would last only another two years.

Mr. Borg, who won both the French and Italian open championships last year, said he ranks himself fourth top player in the world behind American Jimmy Connors, Argentinian Guillermo Vilas, and Australian John Newcombe.

MINI-BRIEFS

Push for tax cut

A tax cut principally for low and middle-income persons will be pushed to a House vote, if possible by early March, Rep. Al Ullman, the Oregon Democrat and chairman-designate of the House Ways and Means Committee, said Thursday in Washington.

U.S. postal shake-up

Benjamin F. Ballar has been named in Washington to succeed Elmer T. Klassen, who is resigning as postmaster general. A congressional investigation concluded last month that the Postal Service had circumvented regulations and encouraged favoritism, inefficiency, and waste.

Hijacking arrest

Saeed Madjd, described as an Iranian of no fixed abode, was charged in a London court Thursday with the abortive hijacking of a British airliner late Tuesday. Pilots and airline officials criticized police for apparent willingness to sacrifice lives of crewmen aboard the plane in their eagerness to capture the hijacker.

Women ministers' bid

At a Nashville, Tenn. conference on ordained women in the Methodist Church, more than 150 Methodist women ministers have signed a petition asking that 11 ordained Episcopal women recently stripped of their ministerial duties be invited to join the United Methodist Church.

Gas cuts probed

The Federal Power Commission has launched a probe of massive natural-gas cutbacks to industrial users by the Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Company, a pipeline operating in states from Texas to New York.

Scott prods N.H.

Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott has thrown his support behind those calling for a new election to settle the dispute over a New Hampshire Senate seat. "To dispel any doubts, the Senate should declare a vacancy and ask the State of New Hampshire to call a new election," he said in a Washington statement.

*U.S. aid limit puts Saigon in a hole

Continued from Page 1

It follows a substantial communist success since early December in the rice-growing delta region which they now seem largely to control. And it follows by a week the launching of a new offensive in Cambodia against Phnom Penh with substantial initial success.

Making military headway

In other words, the Communists in Southeast Asia are continuing the military pressure on the governments to which the United States has long been committed and they have the military capacity to make headway against Washington's clients.

There is no evidence of any intention by the Communists to launch another major offensive of the Tet variety. This is attrition warfare. It is pressure which wears down the defense because those on the offensive seem to have more effective military power at their disposal.

Phuoc Binh could not be saved because President Thieu no longer has sufficient reserves. All his forces are committed. Had he sent enough reinforcements to save Phuoc Binh he risked losing something else of equal or greater military importance.

Long-term effect

The disturbing thing to Washington is the long term implication behind the communist initiative. That initiative is possible because Russians and Chinese are giving North Vietnam more in the way of military aid than Congress will at present allow the Ford administration to give to Saigon.

President Ford asked for \$1.4 billion of military aid for this year. Congress cut that roughly in half. Combined Chinese and Russian military aid to the North Vietnamese is estimated at \$1.2 billion.

In other words, when Moscow and Peking noticed the limits placed by Congress on American military support for Saigon, they provided considerably more — in fact, nearly twice as much. And the Communists usually manage to get more mileage out of their weapons.

Controlling the outcome

This could well mean that Moscow and Peking can control the eventual outcome by sending just a little more aid to their clients than Washington is willing to send — just enough more to make it possible for the North Vietnamese to maintain the offensive.

And this in turn could mean a military client of Washington going under for the first time since the "cold war" really got under way.

Can the United States afford to let--

events in Vietnam drift in that direction, as they seem now to be drifting? If one American client goes under, will others lose confidence in the will of Washington to support them?

The other side of that coin, of course, is the fact that sooner or later the fate of South Vietnam will be determined by the will of its own people. But will they have a fair

chance if Washington provides them with fewer guns and bullets than their enemies are getting from Peking and Moscow?

President Thieu is buying time by letting Phuoc Binh go without spending dangerously of his arms and forces. But buying time is a strategy which works only for the side which can best use the time.

*Israel: the high cost of survival

Continued from Page 1

sequences at home of the November devaluation of the Israeli pound was to show the United States that Israelis were willing to do something to help themselves.

Immediately after the war of 1973, the United States allocated Israel \$2.2 billion in emergency aid. Of this total, \$1.5 billion is an outright grant that does not have to be paid back. For the next two to three years, Israel is counting on a further \$1.5 billion; and (an Israeli Finance Ministry official said) then President Richard M. Nixon tacitly agreed that this would be forthcoming when he visited Israel last summer.

The foreign-aid bill signed by President Ford Dec. 30 included an item of \$625 million for further economic and military aid to Israel. Of this, \$300 million is earmarked for military credits, one-third of which will not have to be paid back.

A target has not yet been set for this year's private aid from abroad — Israel bonds and the United Jewish Appeal — most of which comes from the United States. Last year's total target of nearly \$2 billion was met in pledges, but economic pressures on those making pledges have resulted in the current inflow of cash being up to \$500 million short of expectations.

Impressive consequences

The consequences of devaluation and other economic pressures on the average Israeli cannot fail to impress an outsider. A Finance Ministry official said devaluation was expected to put a 20 percent price increase on top of the 23 percent price increase resulting during 1974 from inflation.

Sugar has already tripled in price, bread is up 70 percent, milk 60 percent, butter 65 percent, eggs 50 percent, and electricity 60 percent. Gasoline has doubled in price from \$1.05 to \$2.10 a gallon.

The consequences are harsh for less well-to-do Israelis. But the government is compensating them psychologically and materially by such measures as higher taxes — affecting the better off — on foreign travel and certain imports, even a ban on some

luxury imports, and by promising compensation through children's, old-age, and social-welfare allowances.

Even then, according to Finance Minister Rabinowitz, the average standard of living — as expressed in the level of consumption per capita — is likely to fall by about 5 percent this year.

Yet one has only to see dockworkers in the spanking-new port of Ashdod — among those who initially protested against the consequences of devaluation — working round the clock under searchlights to load this year's citrus crop, to realize that there is a will to accept the burdens after all, if they are needed to ensure that Israel shall survive.

One of a series. Next: Political revolution at the top in Israel.

*South Vietnam braces for attacks

Continued from Page 1

also one of the least populous of the South's more than 40 provinces.

Taking four district towns and a province capital was not as much of an accomplishment in Phuoc Long as it would have been in many other provinces.

Nevertheless, in the process of gaining effective control of the entire province, the Communist attackers also achieved the following:

- They grabbed another segment of an important road (Route 14) which fits neatly with an already formidable network of roads which they have developed inside South Vietnam since the cease-fire.

- They did significant damage to the already sagging morale of many government troops by demonstrating what they can do when they hit hard. (There is no panic in Saigon, but there is apprehension.)

- They apparently inflicted significant losses on a highly trained unit of special air-borne rangers. Among the best troops Saigon can field, these were the reinforcements who were sent into the battle without adequate support.

*KGB tightens grip

Continued from Page 1

Mr. Gromyko's letter was initially handed to Dr. Kissinger in Moscow on Oct. 26 toward the end of the latter's talks with Secretary-General Leonid I. Brezhnev at that time.

Mr. Brezhnev is reported to have expressed anger about a reference to Soviet assurances in the earlier correspondence between Dr. Kissinger and Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D) of Washington designed to ease the passing of the controversial trade bill which secured most-favored-nation treatment for the U.S.S.R.

Before leaving Moscow, Dr. Kissinger was able to soft-pedal the issue which was not mentioned in the lengthy communique from the Nov. 23-24 Vladivostok summit meeting with President Ford.

That the Soviets should have waited nearly two months — from Oct. 26 to Dec. 18 — before publishing Mr. Gromyko's letter, and then playing it up for a whole week and even threatening to withdraw certain concessions which they had made to the United States in the 1972 trade agreement, shows how much the Soviet position has hardened in the last two months.

Although the circumstances of Mr. Brezhnev's "postponed" Middle East journey are not fully known, the same hardening seems to have occurred in Moscow's Middle East policy.

The Kremlin's line has hardened inside the Soviet bloc as well. The KGB, which until 1965 had the state security services of the East European countries firmly under its thumb, once again is reaching beyond the borders of the U.S.S.R. In East Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Poland, cultural policy has been tightened in the last few months. Bulgaria's secret police in September kidnapped the Bulgarian Social Democratic leader, Boris A. Iliev, who was in exile in Copenhagen, in a revival of prewar secret-police methods.

In November, Mr. Andropov himself visited Sofia for the purpose of taking Bulgaria's secret services more tightly in hand. Romania, Russia's most refractory East European ally, has been visited by several Soviet military and security delegations in recent months.

Inside the Soviet Union, too, the KGB and the MVD have tightened the screws. (The KGB handles mainly secret police activities while the MVD is in charge of the municipal police as well as frontier troops.)

Noted civil-rights champion Prof. Andrei D. Sakharov and all recent arrivals from the Soviet Union have reported a sharpening of repression. The idea is not so much to blatantly crush, but the underground press,

church, and national independence movements, but to use refined methods of "enlightenment," propaganda, and corruption in line with the new social and psychological situation.

Development of such methods is the purpose of an academy for the training of MVD and KGB operatives and teachers which was opened in September under the sponsorship of the highest officials. The academy's faculty includes the deputy ministers of the interior of all Soviet republics.

Another development indicating the higher standing of Mr. Andropov was the establishment on Oct. 28 of a new award — the Order for Services of the Homeland in the U.S.S.R.'s Armed Forces — which specifically provides for the KGB and MVD. Holders of this order are entitled "to priority in housing, to a free round-trip journey first class anywhere in the country once a year, free use of all urban transportation within their district, and head-of-queue treatment in shops, places of entertainment, and cultural institutions."

These privileges are similar to those given to holders of the prized combat decoration, Order of Glory.

*Tourists still gape

Continued from Page 1

Adams used to hang laundry in the now-august East Room in 1800. Or that it once was renovated crudely from within by British forces in 1814, using torches; and four times carefully from within by craftsmen, with presidential approval.

Monuments like these — Washington's "old reliables" — will be visited as long as there are tourists. But Watergate, someday, will sink into merciful anonymity.

Not yet, though: "I would think there is still a tremendous amount of interest," says a spokesman for the Watergate complex. "Tourists come in and they look at the building. You see people taking photographs from outside. We have seen people having their pictures taken standing in front of buildings with the Watergate sign legible enough for a photograph."

Nevertheless, tourist interest may have peaked. "Perhaps it's slowed down," she volunteers. But she is unsure whether such a decline, if in fact it has begun, stems from a real loss of interest or just the normal seasonal drop in Washington tourism.

But a better idea will come in May, when the city's tourists — like its magnolia and dogwood — once again are in full bloom.

*Congress cool to Thieu aid

Continued from Page 1

survive if it receives aid, and that the Thieu government has taken steps toward increased democracy.

No confirmation

Thus far the Ford administration has refused to confirm widespread reports that it is seeking an additional \$300 million in military aid. At Thursday's White House briefing, presidential press secretary Ron Nessen did say the President is giving "intensive consideration" to additional aid for South Vietnam.

He added that the President believes current levels of U.S. military aid to both South Vietnam and Cambodia are inadequate.

Long an opponent of past U.S. military action in Indo-China, Senator Mansfield refuses to say whether he would lead the Senate fight to oppose additional aid, saying only in his understated way that "I would react negatively" to the expected proposal.

Senator Mansfield rejects what is expected to be the Ford administration's major argument when it makes the request: that the U.S. has spent so much money in South Vietnam it now should provide this comparatively little more to enable the South Vietnamese to repel North Vietnam, now in sizable military offensive.

Too much already

He says impatiently: "We've already paid too high a price. . . . We'll be paying for this war to about the year 2045, with a total cost of about \$885 billion."

These estimated figures come from a 1972 report by the Department of Commerce and Census Bureau, he says. They include such long-range costs as Veterans' hospitals, retirement benefits to Vietnam-ERA servicemen and women, and disability costs for wounded Vietnam veterans.

It is widely reported here that the Ford administration decided to see the additional \$300 million on Tuesday, following the fall of South Vietnamese provincial capital Phuoc Binh and a warning from U.S. Ambassador Graham Martin that South Vietnam urgently needs more ammunition to prevent military catastrophe.

But it is in the full Senate and House that the proposal will face its stiffest tests. There is doubt there whether in a time of serious domestic economic difficulties Congress will agree to send additional money South Vietnam.

AMERICA'S FOUNDING FATHERS

1. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

As part of its coverage of the U.S. bicentennial, the Monitor today begins the first of 12 new and lively looks at the men who founded the nation 200 years ago. The articles, written by a veteran Washington correspondent, will appear on this page twice a month from now until June.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The Whately papers were to England, 200 years ago, what the Pentagon papers were to the United States only yesterday, and so Dr. Benjamin Franklin, printer, author, colonial representative, and world-famous scientist stood before the angry Privy Council in London, Jan. 28, 1774, and heard himself excoriated. Yes, he had leaked them.

Of all that amazing group in the 13 Colonies that declared independence, that wrote the Constitution, that launched a nation in the new world, he was in some respects the most extraordinary.

Jefferson was the intellectual, Hamilton the financier, Washington the giant of character: Ben Franklin was the mellowing influence, worldly wise, benign, and warm as a Franklin stove. He had invented that, too.

It was just before the Revolution. The family quarrel was worsening. Wherever Englishmen turned their eyes round the world, they saw their arms victorious: Canada, India, everywhere. France was humiliated, no longer leader of the Continent, thirsting for revenge. Horace Walpole wrote that the English ruling class was acting with "more haughtiness than an Asiatic monarch" and was "born with Roman insolence." The trouble was the Colonists also felt cocky. They, too, were English.

So now Dr. Franklin had got himself into a mess. It was January, 1774; he stood in the bar in London silent and unperturbed; he wore a brown-figured Manchester velvet suit, according to the latest narrator of that scene, Catherine Drinker Bowen, in her vivid posthumous book, "The Most Dangerous Man in America." His gray locks fell below his ears. He stood there an hour and a half while his impassivity roused Scottish-born Solicitor General Alexander Wedderburn to increasing invective, with a crowded audience laughing at his sallies.

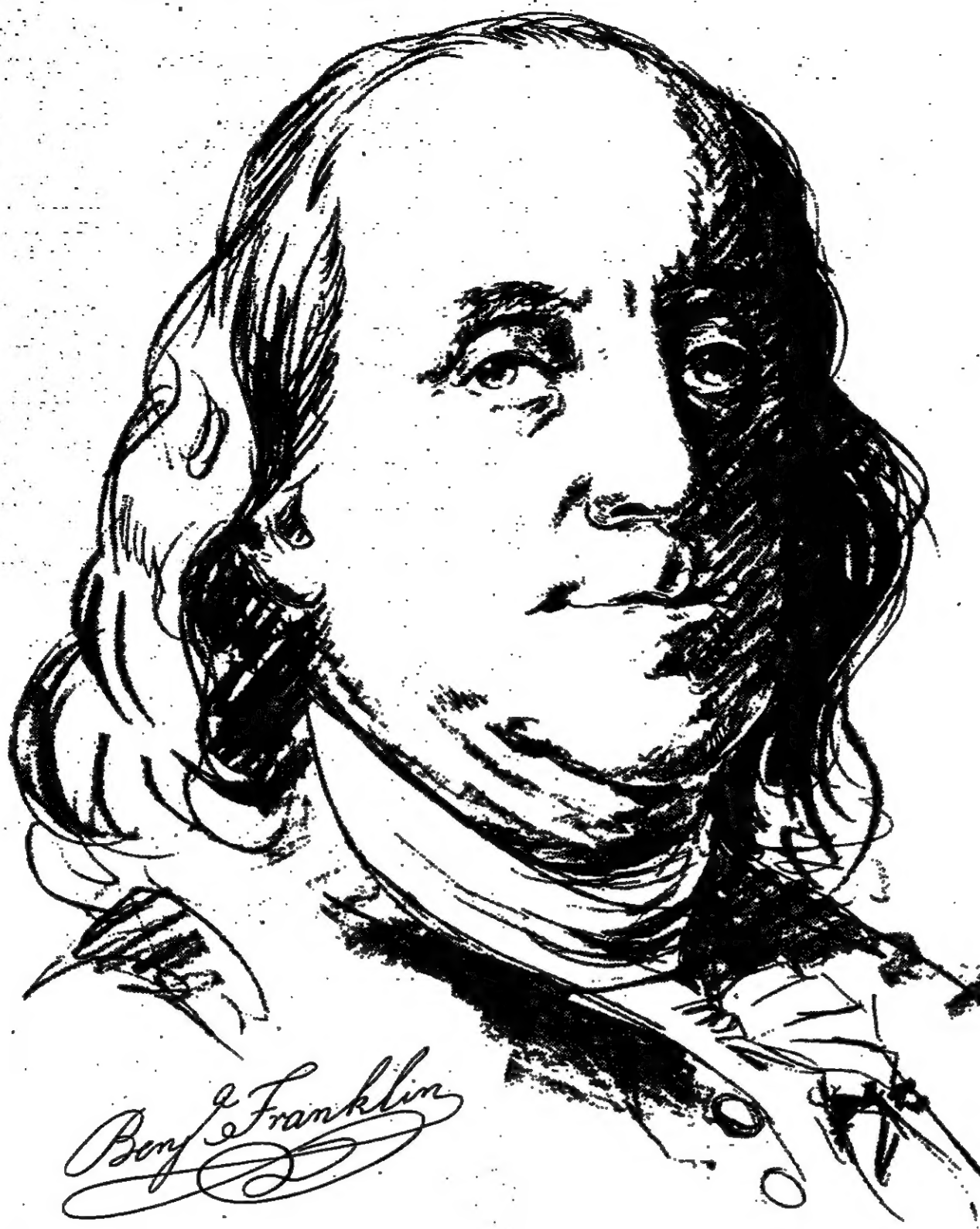
Down to this day nobody knows how Dr. Franklin, who was the official agent of several colonies in London, came into possession of 10 private letters written from Massachusetts Royalist Gov. Thomas Hutchinson and his brother-in-law Andrew Oliver, addressed to Thomas Whately, a kind of semi-official functionary and talebearer.

Moderation favored

Massachusetts-born Governor Hutchinson was having trouble with the wretched Colonists and wanted the right people in London to have his version. He and Oliver wrote contemptuously and indiscreetly: The provincial burghers were ignorant, the newly arrived Red Coats would curb disorder. "There must be an abridgement of what are called English liberties," he said. Or, perhaps, it would be wiser to set up a Colonial landed aristocracy to control the saucy sons of liberty. Dr. Franklin loved England — he thought of retiring there with his wife Debbie. He had friends like Joseph Priestley, Jeremy Bentham, Edmund Burke.

Oxford had made him a doctor. He was no firebrand, either; he always favored prudent moderation, a compromise. He was popular in London till now: He had wit and urbanity, was a favorite of the ladies, yet with a social reserve that protected him from bores.

Now the "papers" had changed everything. We can imagine Franklin at first wondering what to do with the secret documents, much perhaps as the editors of



By Albert J. Forbes, staff artist

the New York Times, in our day, may have wondered what to do with the Pentagon papers.

Franklin sent the packet to Speaker Thomas Cushing of the Massachusetts House of Representatives — only to be shown to trusted friends.

And so Sam Adams saw the letters and in no time at all they were published in the Boston Gazette. When John Adams read them, he could hardly speak of Hutchinson: "Vile serpent," he wrote in his diary. "Cool, thinking, deliberate villain."

But who had leaked them? The sparks flew back from New England to England in the scandal. Thomas Whately himself was no longer living, but his brother William accused John Temple, former Governor of New Hampshire and now living in England, of making the disclosure.

A duel followed. No casualties. The esteemed Dr. Franklin was alarmed. He informed the newspapers that he alone was responsible. His purpose, he said rather lamely, was to show Americans that it was not simply Parliament but men born in Massachusetts (Hutchinson and Oliver) who were promoters of irksome restraints.



"No — never," he replied firmly. That was in 1766.

Who was this Franklin? He had only two years of formal education, was the 15th of 17 children of a respectable Boston tallow-boller and soapmaker; he constantly taught and disciplined himself. At 15 he secretly contributed a lively series of sketches to his domineering brother's weekly paper, New England Courant. He owned and edited the Pennsylvania Gazette, was a force in Philadelphia affairs, negotiated with Indian tribes, helped finance Braddock's ill-fated expedition, was Agent of Colonies in London.

His manner was that of one who expects his views to be taken seriously, but he was not pretentious. He was at home anywhere — always curious, always cheerful; he loved to sing.

As Carl van Doren observed, "Franklin must have been what he was, because nobody could have invented such a figure."

Efforts to make himself frugal helped create the homely aphorisms of Franklin's literary creation, Poor Richard, that have passed into the language: "Early to bed and early to rise"; "Waste not, want not." Carlyle, looking at Franklin's portrait, thought sourly of his stuffy admonitions and said, "There is the father of all Yankees."

But he omitted Franklin's extraordinary reports to the Royal Society of London with glass tubes and Leyden jars, and electrical experiments that twice knocked him senseless.

Vocabulary made up

How Franklin brought down lightning without killing himself is still a wonder, though his reports show he knew and guarded against the danger. Few realize that it is his vocabulary used today in electricity: "battery, brush, armature, charge, condense, conductor, plus, minus, positive, negative" — they are all his; he made them up as he went along.

He invented bifocal glasses, too, and a harmonica, on the side.

He helped write the Treaty of Paris, as American envoy to France, that ended the Revolution. People said he was the wisest man in the new republic.

Finally he was an old man, genial still, who came in a sedan chair that hot summer day of 1787 in Philadelphia to sign the proposed new Constitution.

They were hushed as he took the quill.

"Whilst the last members were signing it," wrote Madison, "Doctor Franklin looking towards the Presidents chair, at the back of which a rising sun happened to be painted, observed to a few members near him . . . I have, said he, often and often in the course of the session . . . looked at that behind the President without being able to tell whether it was rising or setting. But now at length I have the happiness to know that it is a rising and not a setting sun."

Next: Alexander Hamilton, the financier.

The kite experiment

Here is a condensed account of Franklin's kite experiment in June, 1752, as told to British scientist Joseph Priestley:

"The doctor was waiting for the erection of a [church] spire in Philadelphia when it occurred to him that, by means of a common kite, he could have a readier and better access to the regions of thunder than by any spire whatever. Preparing, therefore, a large silk handkerchief, and two cross sticks, of a proper length, on which to extend it, he took the opportunity of the first approaching thunder-storm. . . . He communicated his experiment to nobody but his son, who assisted him in raising the kite.

"The kite being raised, a considerable time elapsed before there was any appearance of its being electrified. . . . Just as he was beginning to despair of his contrivance, he observed some loose threads of the hempen string to stand erect, and to avoid one another, just as if they had been suspended on a common conductor. Struck with this promising appearance, he immediately presented his knuckle to the key, and [let the reader judge of the exquisite pleasure he must have felt at the moment] the discovery was complete. He perceived a very evident electric spark. Others succeeded, even before the string was wet, so as to put the matter past all dispute, and when the rain had wetted the string, he collected electric fire very copiously."

E. L. S.

Trains for tomorrow—on the 'track' today?

What will the train of the future be like? Will it ride on air? On special tracks? Will it jolt and jump or will it glide smoothly across the landscape? Test engineers at a unique new government center in Colorado are looking for the answers to such questions.

By Carleton Knight III

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pueblo, Colo.

The United States is running some strange-looking trains at more than 250 m.p.h. near here and, at this writer's visit, was about to begin deliberately trying to derail engines and freight cars — all in an attempt to make railroads and mass transit faster and safer.

The High Speed Ground Test Center of the U.S. Department of Transportation, about 25 miles from here, is a joint effort of the Federal Railroad Administration and the Urban Mass Transportation Administration. Although it is a federal project, there are only 14 government employees; the other 350 work for private contractors developing trains and equipment.

When completed in several years, this unique facility will have approximately 30

miles of what one official calls "the best railroad track in the world" and 50 miles of concrete guideway for air-cushion vehicles. The isolated 50-square-mile center will have seven separate test tracks and guideways.

Aluminum fin

The vehicles that operate here hardly resemble what most people think of as trains. They look more like rockets or planes without wings. Three firms have built units for testing: Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corporation, Garrett Corporation, and Rohr Industries, Inc. Only the Rohr vehicle is a prototype (it will carry 60 passengers at 150 m.p.h. — from an airport to a city, for example). The other two are strictly for high-speed testing.

Research has led to the development of the linear induction motor (LIM) — a noiseless, vibrationless, and pollution-free device driven by electromagnetism. A LIM is essentially a rotary motor unrolled and laid flat. The only visible difference between a regular railroad track and one configured for use by a LIM vehicle is an aluminum fin that runs down the center of the track. In models tested so far the fin (used to create the force that moves the vehicle) has varied between 20 and 36 inches high.

Both the Garrett and Grumman test vehicles use a LIM, power-assisted with aircraft jet engines to get them up to top speed in a short distance. In a recent test the Garrett vehicle hit 254.7 m.p.h., a world record for a

tracked vehicle, and held that speed for 20 seconds before it had to slow to a stop. Only six miles of track were completed at the time, but the jet engines enabled the test vehicle to reach the record speed in just over two miles.

The Grumman vehicle is driven — perhaps flown would be a better description, as it rides like a hovercraft on a 1½-inch cushion of air — by a former National Aeronautics and Space Administration test pilot. Gerry Keyes flew recoverable and reusable spacecraft before coming to work at the railroads here. He has taken the 48,000-pound vehicle to a speed of 91 m.p.h., but with the LIM being installed, it should be capable of 300 m.p.h. For safety reasons the center requires all tests over 150 m.p.h. to be unmanned.

Tape analyzed

The other important aspect of the center is its rail dynamics laboratory. When completed late this year, "it will be to the railroad what the wind tunnel is to the airplane," said Richard Melton of the center.

Prior to a test, two converted New York subway cars filled with recording equipment will be pulled by a regular train over a section of bad track. Such things as the minute variation in width between rails, the height of each rail, bumps, cracks, and bad joints will be measured.

In short, a record of an entire section of track — one mile or 100 miles — can be made on a tape that is then analyzed with the help of a computer at the lab.

With this system, the forces that cause derailments or unhitching of piggyback trailers can be measured and corrected. New suspension systems, wheels, and other equipment also can be tested.

Special insulation

The center is looking at other problems, too, in an effort to reduce railroad crossing accidents that take the lives of more than 1,500 Americans each year. Test locomotives are crashed into new autos in the hope that a new train bumper may cut down fatalities.

The center also has found that a special insulation on the inside of tank cars can increase dramatically the time before the car will explode in a fire, a frequent problem following derailments, thus giving firemen more time to extinguish the fire.

Why is the government involved in this project? Thomas M. Taylor, a center official, says: "Industry doesn't have anywhere near the equipment, and it would be silly for each company to buy it." This is a case of the government providing support and services and private companies renting time for testing. Several firms that ship by rail plan to use the laboratory to determine how better to package their goods.

Railroads are lining up to use the test tracks, and a 50,000-mile, day-and-night continuous test run was planned for a new Canadian train in the first international use of the center. Amtrak is expected to test its new trains there.



'Levitated' engine of the future?

financial

Interest rates take welcome plunge

By Ron Scherer
Business-financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
The trend of interest rates within the last few weeks has added further proof to Newton's law of gravity: what goes up must come down.

Short-term interest levels have taken a quantum leap downward, in a move whose speed — not direction — has surprised the experts. Very-short-term maturities of five- to six-day commercial paper have fallen to 6.4 percent while longer maturities are offering interest rates of 6.9 percent.

Treasury bill yields have dipped to their lowest point in 11 months, now with an average yield of 6.37 percent. Analysts are expecting the prime-interest rate quickly to follow the trend, slipping to 9 1/2 percent by the end of next week.

These rates are down substantially from their November-December highs.

All of this good news for consumers and industries is the result of a much greater degree of accommodation by the Federal Reserve Bank. The bank hopes by easing interest rates now, it can help aid an economic recovery later this year.

As Dr. Paul W. McCracken, formerly with the Council of Economic Advisers, surmised at the National Retail Merchants Association's annual meeting, "to assure that the added deficit [of a tax cut] does not simply pre-empt funds that busi-



Fed board room—opening the money gates

By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

nesses and consumers would like to borrow, it will be essential to achieve now the strong rates of monetary expansion that can be the basis for a rising economy later this year."

Dr. McCracken suggested to the audience of retailers that money supply should grow at an annual rate of 10 percent in order to restimulate the economy.

Because of a very low rate of growth in the money supply over the last few weeks, it now is conceded that the Federal Reserve Bank is quickening its expansionary pace. The money supply over the past year had been growing at a 4.7 percent rate, down from a 6 percent rate in the first half of 1974. Within the last few months it had increased to 5 percent, and very recently to a much higher rate.

The impact of lower interest rates is already being felt. According to Advance Mortgage Corporation, a subsidiary of Citicorp and one of the largest mortgage bankers, funds for

apartment mortgages and shopping-center mortgages are becoming more widely available.

Since November, the Detroit lender's interest rates for apartment construction have dropped three-eighths of a percent to a current 10 percent.

Shopping-center mortgages are 10 1/2 percent, down from 10 3/4 percent. However, money lent out at this point is destined for apartment construction beginning Jan. 1, 1975. Any money for earlier construction, a spokesman says, is scarce, although "the outlook is improving."

Likewise, the savings and loan associations are reaping the benefits of lower short-term interest rates.

Long-term interest rates are down from their November highs, but have not fallen in the same manner as short-term interest rates.

Arnold Moskowitz, economist at Dean Witter, Inc., believes the heavy bond calendar will continue to keep rates up until February.

Economic scene

Income tax cut—but for whom?

By David R. Francis

Boston
Who should get the tax "goodies?"

This is one big question facing Congress now that practically everyone is agreed on the need for a tax cut.

Usually Congress likes to spread its tax reductions around — so many billions for individuals, so much for business.

In this recession, however, there are some good arguments for giving the bulk, if not all, of the benefits to individuals in the low- and middle-income tax brackets.

The key reason is that the fastest way to lift the recession is to increase the spending power of consumers. Inflation, devaluation of the dollar, and higher energy prices have seriously eroded their ability to buy goods and services. Once the public feels somewhat more "flush," its increased spending will benefit business. As sales volume climbs, corporate managers will find they need to start hiring again, will see productivity rise, and will enjoy growing profits.

Business groups will be pressing for an increase in the investment tax credit or other tax savings. But it is not entirely clear at this stage in the recession, when unemployment is still growing, that business needs to be financially encouraged to introduce more labor-saving machines.

Of course, in the longer run, the nation's rising standard of living depends on machines taking over the plainer tasks from men. But if wages are high enough, businessmen will employ machines natu-

rally when a cost saving is possible — with or without tax loopholes.

A further argument against giving new tax goodies to corporations is that these firms are primarily owned by the wealthy. The well-to-do get the most gain from higher stock prices and larger corporate dividends.

The wealthiest families and individuals — the top 1 percent of the income distribution — received 47 percent of dividend income and held 61 percent of the market value of stock owned by families in 1971.

The dream that every American should have a piece of the action of capitalism through stock ownership remains just that — a dream.

The stock holdings of this wealthy tiny minority, according to a new study by Fros. Marshall Blume, Jean Crockett, and Irwin Friend of the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, amounted to \$397 billion in mid-1971.

That compares with \$380 billion held by the other 99 percent of the families and individuals.

Holdings of nonprofit institutions, corporations and foreigners totaled \$341 billion. (Of course, some of these latter stock holdings, say by pension funds, would benefit persons of lower incomes.)

That top 1 percent is not just millionaires. It includes those families with incomes of \$50,000 or more in 1971.

The remainder of the wealthiest 10 percent of the population, those with 1971 incomes between about \$30,000 and \$50,000, held 31.5 percent of total stock in 1968, but just 24 percent of the total in 1971.

There has been a significant broadening of stock ownership among middle-income families.

Those in the \$9,500 to \$30,000 income bracket (the next 40 percent of the income distribution after the top 10 percent) raised their share of total direct stock ownership from 12.3 percent in 1968 to 18.9 percent in 1971.

The bottom half in income of the total population held 4.5 percent of total stock in 1968 and 8 percent in 1971.

Over the past half-century, the Wharton study shows, there has been a persistent tendency toward a more equal distribution of direct ownership of stock. But this trend was muted in the 1968-71 period.

Similarly, total wealth showed a decreasing amount of concentration up to the end of World War II, but hardly any change thereafter. Also, income distribution showed less concentration until 1945 but much more stability in later decades.

In both 1968 and 1971, the top 1 percent accounted for 7.5 percent of total income; the top 50 percent for 76.6 percent, notes the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

These statistics show that the ownership of stock is much more concentrated among upper-income groups than is wealth generally. Widespread home-ownership spreads general wealth around.

Nevertheless, the wealthy are still the chief beneficiaries of corporate ownership. Unless Congress thinks it a good idea to make the wealthier more wealthy, it should aim its tax cuts directly at average-income taxpayers.

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sports

Super Bowl or Super Bore? Answer on Sunday

Vikings will win! Steelers will win!

By Phil Elderkin

Never let it be said that I would ever kick a team when it's down. I will kick the Pittsburgh Steelers while they are up — before they lose to the Minnesota Vikings in Super Bowl No. 9 on Sunday in New Orleans.

I know what all you Steelers fans are going to say — that the Vikings are dull, methodical and would be the first team in pro football to adopt the Flying Wedge if it were still legal.

But who ever said you had to be flashy or wear white shoes or uniforms designed by Charlie Finley to win a Super Bowl game? All it takes is more points than the other team. It doesn't matter how you get them.

Last year, when Minnesota played the Miami Dolphins on Super Sunday and lost, it was taking on a team with too much experience, too much quickness and too much depth. Nobody really expected the Vikings to cope with that kind of Dolphin power and they didn't.

But this is another year — a year in which Minnesota's younger players have matured, especially on defense. In fact, in a lot of their games this year the Vikings have made their defense into an offensive weapon by forcing a high number of turnovers by rival teams.

In beating the Los Angeles Rams two weeks ago in the playoffs, Minnesota limited running back Lawrence McCutcheon, the NFL's rushing leader, to 32 glorious yards. That's like holding Pete Rose to one hit in a World

Series or signing Catfish Hunter for under \$3 million.

Any rival backfield that has to try to bulldoze its way through the Vikings' defensive front of Carl Eller, Doug Sutherland, Alan Page and Jim Marshall for an entire afternoon is already in trouble.

All four of these well-put-together gentlemen have wagon tongues for arms and cut-off telephone poles for legs. Yet despite their bulk, they also have the quickness and pursuit to search out a ball carrier and destroy him.

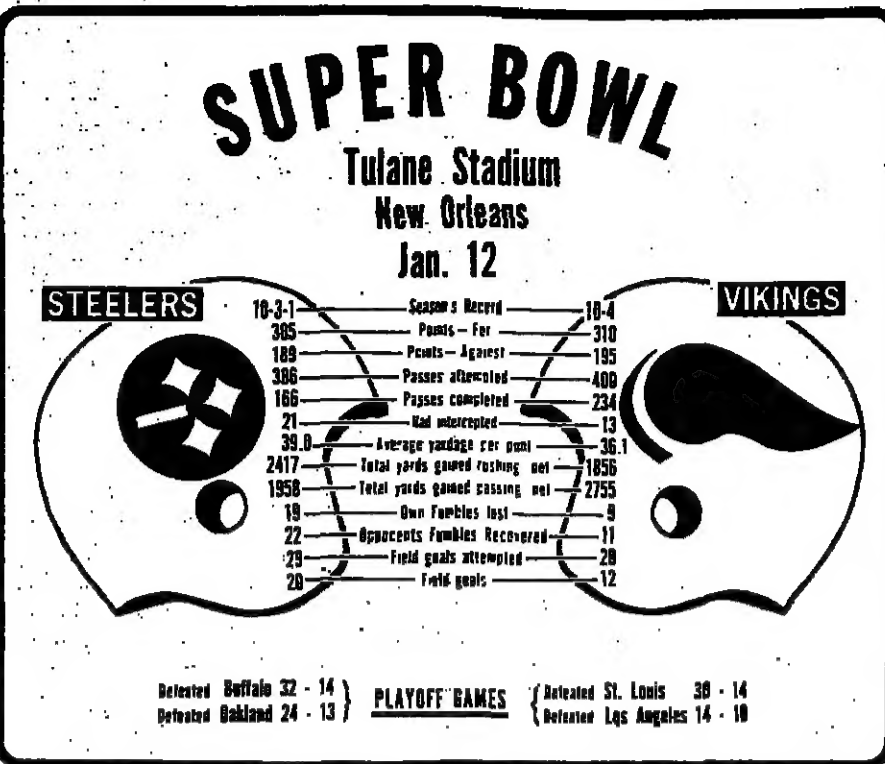
Page has so much confidence in himself that he never watches game films unless he is ordered to do so.

"There are only so many things the man playing across from you can do and I've seen them all," Page explained. "What's more important to me is my own preparation. I just want to make sure I'm alert mentally and physically, so that I can take advantage of a mistake if I see one."

Actually, a situation much like Page was referring to occurred in the third period of the Vikings' playoff game with the Los Angeles Rams.

Los Angeles, with a chance to go ahead in the game, had the ball on Minnesota's one-inch line. A good high school running back should score in a situation like that.

But when Ram guard Tom Mack moved his hand over so slightly before the ball was snapped, Page noticed it and



charged across the line of scrimmage.

It was a heady reaction by the Vikings' defensive right tackle, because even if the officials hadn't also seen Mack move his hand, Minnesota could have been given no more than a half-inch penalty. That is, if Page had been called for off-side.

Instead, Los Angeles was hit with a five-yard motion penalty that later led to a pass interception by the Vikings that killed the Rams' scoring threat.

Doug Sutherland, Minnesota's other defensive tackle, put it this way: "We don't gamble. We play

a disciplined defense. Our tackles try to create pressure up the middle.

"The point is if you can take the other team's running attack away from them, you immediately force them out of their game plan and into something they don't really want to do. We've done that to a lot of teams this year and I'm certain we can do it one more time."

As for Minnesota's offense on Sunday, it probably won't set any records for scoring points but it will get the job done — I'd say by the margin of one touchdown.

It is at this point that I will rest my defense. I hope the Vikings don't fool me and rest theirs!

By Larry Eldridge

If you go by history, Pittsburgh doesn't have a chance in this year's Super Bowl. Psychologically, too, Minnesota seems to have a big edge. But on the field the Steelers have looked like a far superior team lately — especially in the way they handled Oakland for the American Conference championship.

Therefore, since this is a football game and not a classroom lecture or a group therapy session, I'll go with the blocking and tackling and pick the Steelers to win by about a touchdown. In fact, unless the Vikings get a large share of the breaks which seem to be their specialty, it could be a rout.

The history lesson which Pittsburgh fans would just as soon overlook is the one which says no team appearing in its first Super Bowl has ever beaten a club which has been in the big game before.

Minnesota, of course, will be making its third appearance, and therein lies the psychological advantage, for the Vikings hardly want to add to their already dubious record of being the only team ever to lose this game twice.

All this sounds good for the Vikings, but it doesn't really have anything to do with whether they can move the ball against Mean Joe Green & Co., or whether they can stop the bull-like rushes of Franco Harris. And the evidence of the past few weeks indicates that they may well be up against it in both departments.

Pittsburgh virtually annihilated Buffalo in its playoff opener, then trounced an Oakland team which was supposed to be the best

in pro football. The latter game made believers out of a lot of people as the Steelers stopped the Raiders' running game cold (29 yards in 21 carries) while rushing for 209 themselves, 111 of them by Harris.

Pittsburgh took a while to jell this year — mainly because Coach Chuck Noll couldn't decide on a No. 1 quarterback. The joke that went around the league was that he should play them all at the same time since only one of them could pass (Joe Gilliam), one could run (Terry Bradshaw) and one could think (Terry Hanratty).

Once Bradshaw took over and settled into the job, however, everything jelled as the Steelers came on strongly through the end of the season and the playoffs. Thus at this stage it's questionable whether Minnesota has as much of an edge at quarterback with Fran Tarkenton as the Vikings' supporters would like to believe.

Elsewhere the Steelers seem to win most of the matchups except perhaps in pass receiving, where Minnesota's John Gilliam poses a constant game-breaking threat. Pittsburgh confronted the same problem against Oakland's Cliff Branch, however, and came out on top.

In the final analysis this year's game shapes up quite a bit like the 1974 edition. The Vikings must hope that their versatile offense keyed by Tarkenton's passing and Chuck Foreman's running can overcome a rock-hard defense, and that their own defense can withstand a rushing game.

It didn't work a year ago, and it probably won't again.

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The higher the fewer

August Heckscher

It appears that college students across the country have gone to a new excess, further trying the patience of their elders and mentors.

It was bad enough when they let their hair grow long, or adopted strange costumes and outlandish music. But look what has happened now! They have taken to a frantic pursuit of high academic marks; they are engaged in nothing less than rivalry for straight A's. This represents a revolutionary drift, and it is no wonder the educational establishment is concerned.

A little while ago the tendency in education was to abolish marks altogether. Students were asked that they be judged on a "pass-fail" basis. Most of the students expected to pass; a minority didn't seem to mind failing, and everyone appeared delighted with the abolition of sharp numerical distinctions. The vagueness of the new system coincided with something vague and amorphous in their approach to life. The fact that no one was competing against his brother (or his sister) conformed to the genial attitudes of the generation.

My own reactions to this sudden change is, I confess, ambiguous. I can't quite go along with the alarm expressed by a spokesman for one Eastern university who, deploring the sudden emphasis on grades, discerns a mild form of neurosis at work. It is probably good to compete up to a point; it is encouraging to see young men and women striving for excellence. I do not condone, needless to say, the forms of sabotage

which some overenthusiastic students in search of top marks have practiced upon the scientific experiments of their peers; but I think something a little keener and sharper, something comparable to the harsh but artificial distinctions of life, is more in keeping with the educational process than the moist embrace of equality which was offered by the "fail-pass" system.

My ambiguity of feeling is strengthened by the fact that I was myself brought up in a regime where marks were highly valued. In that New England school of long ago we were not rated as first, second or third in the class; rather as *Primus*, *Secundus*, and *Tertius*. Under these sonorous applications we were summoned into battle. By these awesome titles we were judged. Beyond the highest accomplishments there were lesser forms of distinction; and all of them could lead to graduated rewards, material no less than spiritual.

It was not only that long deferred benefits, such as profitable employment and rapid advancement were offered us in return for academic excellence. Our heaven was here and now. According to our rank in the class we were given free hours, and even sometimes whole free days — glorious liberations spent in roaming that New England countryside. My recollection is that for the highest marks we could even get permission to leave the school for a

weekend. Moreover when an alumnus achieved Phi Beta Kappa the whole school was given a holiday — partly an act of pious celebration, partly a reminder to one and all that marks really are important in the battle of life.

And what marks they were! How mysteriously compounded and with what minute degrees of variation! In that precomputer age it was not beyond the skill of academicians to grade us as finely as to 1/50 of a point. I recall my disappointment after one important examination on finding I was third in rank, with a grade of 94 and 47/50. My two successful rivals were, respectively, one and two fiftieths of a point above me!

Well, that was long ago; yet even to this day I can recapture my sense of confusion on finding that I often stood well and won coveted rewards when I didn't really feel I had worked hard enough to merit them. Certainly I had doubts that my nearest rivals were sufficiently inferior to me in wit or learning to be deprived of such rewards. I came to hate marks and all they stood for. I dreamed of a mark-free society, where everyone would have days off all the time, and life would be rid of senseless competition and haphazard distinctions.

Little did I know that in a later generation such a utopia would come to be — nor did I dream that young men and women would in due course turn away from it. O Tempora! as I believe they used to say in that school of mine — O Mores!



"Bird Lady": Etching by John W. Winkler

A dandy bird watcher

John Gould

Since moving from our highland acres to our saltwater farm, I've become a dandy bird watcher. Back River, which leaves our scene, is practically a sanctuary and although I can't very much tell one bird from another, I watch them all and have no particular favorites. No matter what colors Audubon used, all our birds turn pink in the evening, because of Mr. Russell's house. Mr. Russell's house is an off-red, and it sits directly across Back River from our window so it reflects the setting sun at us. The water, if the tide is in, turns all pink, and in winter when ice is present we have pink ice. So the Great Blue Heron becomes a flamingo for us, and the teeter-birds turn to tangers.

We get all the birds that stay with us, and during the migrations all the others. I've given up worrying about hunters. I observe they hang a great deal before a duck does them the courtesy of falling. They have these blinds along the shore, and we can see some of them from our window. We can see a flock of ducks come winging along, and then we can see the gunners bound up and shoot, and then we can see the ducks go winging along. I think the nature of Back River minimizes success because mostly the birds stay beyond reach. Perhaps, though, we just have smarter birds here.

The tide drains completely out of

our vista. Some who visit us say, "What a pity to have all that mud!" but I think this gives us more to look at than the open sea would. Back River has clams, and we can wade for them. Sometimes professional clamdiggers work our flats, and where they disturb the mud they seem to work out food for birds. The teeter-birds seem to keep records about who is digging clams where, and they come in flocks with the incoming tide. Just as the water begins to flow over the places they saw after worms, and as tide advances they come along so I finally have them right up by the saltgrass and lavender where I can give them a good watch.

We get about all the waterfowl common to Maine, but I think none of them nests on Back River. We've not seen ducklings in season. We get the dippers and divers. Blacks and mallards. But the elder, which Mainers call sea-duck, never shows here. They nest in great numbers on the offshore islands, and are often in our bays and coves, but Back River must be off their limits. I'm not sure about the redheads and canvasbacks and some of the other ducks, but I know the teal, and I'm getting to know the plovers. The Canada Goose is not always visible — they seem to

wing in down the river and work up while feeding until we hear them at night. They come ashore just below our window, but most often have flown by daylight. Some have suggested we should feed them so they'd stay around, but I never saw a Canada Goose that wasn't fat without my help, and it isn't always good conservation to change natural schedules. One flock of geese stayed a time anyway, and didn't take off until the Canadian weather reports were telling us it had cleared over Newfoundland and the Gaspé. I think a bird that knows as much as that will make out without sponging on me.

Other than waterfowl, we get all the other small birds during their passages. It will be quite noisy on a spring or late summer morning when flocks come in to nourish, and we'll have dozens of kinds I never saw before and have no luck finding in the book. Last spring we had that migration of scarlet tanagers that was so much in the news — bad weather held them back and they stayed around when they shouldn't have. The first night they camped on our land, we had a lovely sunset and Mr. Russell's house did one of its better jobs. We didn't know they were tanagers. We thought they were blackbirds transmogrified by Mr. Russell's paint bucket. Everything is so pretty here, anyway.

The Monitor's daily religious article

A secure home

Everyone can have a safe and secure home.

"And my people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation, and in sure dwellings, and in quiet resting places." More than a promise, this inspired statement from the Bible is a divine law of protection and blessing under which we all can claim our divine rights of peace, security, and protection at home.

The way we think is a crucial factor in the safety of our experience. Are our thoughts and

actions controlled by fear? Do we feel isolated, vulnerable, threatened? Are we overly concerned with acquiring and keeping material objects, because of some inherent sense of lack or limitation?

Or, on the other hand, is our thought filled with love? Are we warm and open, radiating an honest and trusting affection for all mankind? Are we joyous and satisfied, rejoicing in the spiritual abundance that is naturally ours? Mary Baker Eddy, the Dis-

coverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "The right thinker abides under the shadow of the Almighty."

Each of us is protected by divine Love, God. We dwell, in reality, in the atmosphere of Soul — used in Christian Science as a synonym for God — where good is omnipotent and ever present. Nothing harmful or aggressive can enter. As we learn more of God and His love, we find ourselves living more securely and confidently, freer from intrusion or lack. Our peace is more complete and there are fewer discords or disturbing elements in our surroundings.

Obedient to the biblical injunction "Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace," our mind is at rest. We are conscious of God's sustaining presence and power.

In essence, home expresses our individual understanding of God, the ever-present Father-Mother who meets every need. Spiritual and sacrosanct, it is a manifestation of the beauty, order, harmony, and grace of Soul, God. Illumined by divine Love and Truth, home is safe and secure.

Fortified by our understanding of God and man, we can become more tolerant and considerate of others, and they of us. Trust is established.

As our thoughts are filled with love and peace, these qualities alone will govern our experience. Our lives will be purified and uplifted, and everyone around us will be blessed. Isn't this what home should be?

As Mrs. Eddy writes: "There is no door through which evil can enter, and no space for evil to fill in a mind filled with goodness. Good thoughts are an impervious armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort. And not only yourselves are safe, but all whom your thoughts rest upon are thereby benefited."

Isaiah 32:18; "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous," p. 210; Job 22:21; "Miscellany," p. 210.

[Elsewhere on this page may be found translations of this article in French and German. Once a week an article on Christian Science appears in a French and a German translation.]

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[This is a German translation of today's religious article]

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint einmal wöchentlich)

Ein sicheres Heim

Wir alle können ein geschütztes und sicheres Heim haben.

„Mein Volk [wird] in friedlichen Auen wohnen . . . in sicheren Wohnungen und in stolzer Ruhe.“ Diese inspirierte Erklärung aus der Bibel ist mehr als eine Verheißung, sie ist ein göttliches Gesetz des Schutzes und Segens, unter dem wir alle unsere göttlichen Rechte des Friedens, der Sicherheit und des Schutzes zu Hause beanspruchen können.

Wie wir denken, ist ein entscheidender Faktor unserer Sicherheit. Werden unsere Gedanken und Handlungen von Furcht beherrscht? Haben wir das Gefühl, isoliert, verletzbar und bedroht zu sein? Sind wir zu sehr damit beschäftigt, materielle Gegenstände anzuschaffen und sie aufzubewahren — vielleicht aus einem uns innewohnenden Gefühl des Mangels oder der Begrenzung?

Oder ist andererseits unser Denken von Liebe erfüllt? Haben wir ein warmes Herz, und sind wir aufgeschlossen, strahlen wir eine aufrechte und vertrauensvolle Zuneigung zu allen Menschen aus? Sind wir glücklich und zufrieden, und freuen wir uns des geistigen Reichtums, der uns naturgemäß gehört?

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt: „Wer recht denkt, bleibt unter dem Schatten des Allmächtigen.“

Jeder von uns wird von Gott, der göttlichen Liebe, geschützt. In Wirklichkeit leben wir in der Atmosphäre der Seele — in der Christlichen Wissenschaft ein Synonym für Gott —, wo das Gute allmächtig und immer gegenwärtig ist. Nichts Schädliches oder Aggressives kann eindringen. Wenn wir mehr über Gott und Seine Liebe lernen, stellen wir fest, daß wir ein sicheres, zuversichtlicheres, von Störungen und Mangel freies Leben führen. Unser Frieden ist vollständiger, und in unserer Umgebung finden wir weniger Disharmonie und beunruhigende Elemente.

Isaiah 32:18; "Die Erste Kirche Christi, Wissenschaftler, und Verschiedenes," S. 210; "Job 22:21; "Verschiedenes," S. 210.

*Christian Science; s. 107; "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous," p. 210.

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy, ist seit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lesezimmern der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Auskunft über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erteilt auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

[This is a French translation of today's religious article]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur cette page
(Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

Une demeure sûre

Chacun peut avoir une demeure sûre et en sécurité.

„Mon peuple demeurera dans le séjour de la paix, dans des habitations sûres, dans des asiles tranquilles.“ Cette déclaration inspirée de la Bible est plus qu'une promesse; c'est une loi divine de protection et de bénédiction en vertu de laquelle nous pouvons nous revendiquer nos droits divins de paix, de sécurité et de protection dans notre foyer.

La manière dont nous pensons est un facteur décisif pour la sécurité de notre existence. Nos pensées et nos actions sont-elles contrôlées par la crainte? Nous sentons-nous isolés, vulnérables, menacés? Sommes-nous trop occupés à acquiescer et à conserver des objets matériels, en raison de quelque sens inhérent de manque ou de limitation?

Ou bien, par contre, notre pensée est-elle remplie d'amour? Notre attitude est-elle chaleureuse et franche, rayonnante d'affection honnête et confiante envers toute l'humanité? Sommes-nous joyeux et satisfaits, nous réjouissant au sein de l'abondance spirituelle qui nous appartient de droit?

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit: „Celui qui a des pensées justes repose à l'ombre du Tout-Puissant.“

Chacun de nous est protégé par l'Amour divin, Dieu. En réalité, nous demeurons dans l'atmosphère de l'Âme, terme employé en Science Chrétienne comme synonyme de Dieu, où le bien est omnipotent et toujours présent. Rien de nuisible ni d'agressif ne peut y pénétrer. Tandis que nous en apprenons davantage au sujet de Dieu et de Son amour, nous trouvons une sécurité et une confiance plus grandes dans notre existence, nous nous sentons moins soumis à l'intrusion et au manque. Nous ressentons une paix plus complète et il y a moins de discords ou de facteurs perturbateurs dans notre entourage.

Obéissant à l'injonction biblique „Attache-toi donc à Dieu, et tu auras la paix“, notre esprit est en repos. Nous sommes conscients de la présence et du pouvoir de Dieu qui nous soutiennent.

Essentiellement, le home exprime notre compréhension individuelle de Dieu, le Père-Mère toujours présent qui répond à tous les besoins. Spirituel et sacré, il est la manifestation de la beauté, de l'ordre, de l'harmonie et de la grâce de l'Âme, Dieu. Illuminé par la Vérité et l'Amour divins, le home est sûr et en sécurité.

Fortifiés par notre compréhension de Dieu et de l'homme, nous pouvons nous montrer plus tolérants et avoir plus de considération les uns envers les autres. La confiance est ainsi établie.

Dans la mesure où nos pensées sont remplies d'amour et de paix, ces seules qualités gouverneront notre existence. Notre vie sera purifiée et élevée, et tous ceux qui nous entourent seront bénis. N'est-ce pas là ce que le home devrait être?

Comme l'écrit Mrs. Eddy: „Il n'y a aucune porte par où le mal puisse pénétrer ni aucune place que le mal puisse remplir dans un entendement que remplit la bonté. Les bonnes pensées sont une armure impénétrable; revêtus de cette armure vous êtes entièrement à l'abri des attaques de l'erreur quelle qu'en soit la nature. Et non seulement vous êtes vous-mêmes en sécurité, mais tous ceux sur qui reposent vos pensées en bénéficient.“

Isaïe 32:18; "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous," p. 210; Job 22:21; "Miscellany," p. 210.

*Christian Science; prometteur "L'Église" chrétienne.

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, "Science et Santé avec le Clé des Écritures" de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec le texte anglais en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Friday, January 10, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Freeing Watergate men

Once a man becomes involved in crime, he has two choices: to continue in it by thwarting the system of justice, or to turn from it by helping the system work. The latter choice deserves encouragement by the system. And the best result of Judge Sirica's freeing of Watergate participants Dean, Kalmbach, and Magruder would be to encourage other law-breakers of whatever stripe to come back to the side of the law.

These three men did not step forward until they saw the handwriting on the wall. But they did eventually, for whatever motive, serve the cause of justice. Now this service has been recognized, though Judge Sirica did not explain his action except to say that many factors entered in.

The danger is that a positive interpretation of the reduction of sentences may be lost in skepticism about the matter of equal justice in Watergate as a whole. While the American nation is still shaken by what Richard Nixon and his men did, all but two of more than a score judged guilty are out of prison for various reasons. Apart from individual circumstances of appeal or completed sentences, the image is one of minor punishment in relation to the country's worst scandals in high places.

The several suspended or probationary sentences, notably for-

mer Vice-President Agnew's, and the pardon of Mr. Nixon in the face of incriminating evidence contribute to questions about whether justice truly is being done.

Speaking before this week's Sirica decision, a parole officer noted two considerations for granting parole. Would freeing an individual constitute a danger to society? Would the amount of sentence served satisfy the need for "accountability," the paying of a proper price for one's misdeeds?

Certainly Messrs. Dean, Magruder, and Kalmbach will not be a danger to their neighbors. Each citizen will have to decide whether he agrees that "accountability" has been satisfied, as Judge Sirica must have done.

Vengeance should be no part of the motive for evaluating punishment in Watergate or any other crime. Rather the impulse should be to try to salvage a net gain out of untoward events — for the individual and for society. Considering the constructive lessons the United States has learned, and the necessary disclosures in which many of the guilty have now aided, there definitely has been a net gain. As America puts together its broken pieces, it can only strengthen itself by helping the erring in any walk of life to put together broken lives and contribute to society again.



The Christian Science Monitor

Saigon's unsinkable press

By Leonard R. Sussman

South Vietnamese journalists once questioned whether the Watergate disclosures by the American press would undermine democratic government in the United States and delay its progress elsewhere. Now Vietnamese newsmen are seeing their own protests spearhead a broad popular clamor for political reforms. As a consequence, President Thieu may eventually follow Richard Nixon into retirement.

Beneath the surface, demonstrations by newsmen and supporters in recent months represented the resilience and increasing sophistication of South Vietnam's press. Despite political controls and primitive printing facilities, the eventual coming-of-age of the press would provide one hallmark of a freer society — an opposition press — which, in turn, might help sustain a non-Communist opposition movement in South Vietnam.

Such possibilities appear less than fantasy only because the South Vietnamese press has already moved well beyond its origins. Before the departure of the French from Indo-China, the press was venal. Even during the fighting of the past decade, it was broadly irresponsible. Yet one tends to forget that the American military presence in Vietnam had an unexpected positive aspect: a generation of Vietnamese newsmen observed close-up — and some were trained by — American journalists who covered the war. Vietnamese reporters and editors learned the values of freedom perhaps even better than they absorbed techniques of reporting or electronic communication.

Last year the United States Information Service in Saigon conducted five days of "media seminars" at which Vietnamese journalists examined the roots of American press freedoms and professional techniques. The seminars were low-keyed and broadly focused, and were conducted by four Americans with journalistic and educational backgrounds but without U.S. Government responsibilities.

A session I conducted ran four and a half hours. I described the criteria employed in the Comparative Survey of Freedom with which I am associated. On the wall of Freedom House in New York, I told the Vietnamese newsmen, a 30-foot map of freedom depicts the current estimate of the civil and political status of every country and dependency. The free are shown in white; partly free, grey; not free, black. Almost before I finished, the question came:

"What is the color of South Vietnam?" "Grey," I replied, "and North Vietnam is black." "Grey!" a journalist repeated, in what seemed like mock disbelief. "South Vietnam, on

the basis of our freedom, should be white." It was a relative matter. The journalist cited recent examples of measures taken against newspapers by the Ministry of Information. He noted that paper costs were up 40 percent, confiscation of issues could bankrupt newspapers, journalists could be imprisoned for 13 years and fined 1.5 million piasters.

But, he continued, only several papers have been forced out of business, only "self-censorship" has been imposed, and — though costly confiscation of issues is not rare — no newsmen has yet been imprisoned. "South Vietnam," he concluded with high dramatic effect, "should be white, not grey. We are free!"

The journalists who attended the USIS seminars seemed to reflect not only an intense, almost passionate commitment to free their press from government controls. They appeared also to understand that freedom implies responsibility for the journalist.

Even under present controls, there is some press independence. There are among the 16 general newspapers only three known as pro-administration, two as oppositionist and 11 as independent. The administration press has only 30,000 readers out of 156,000 daily. South Vietnam is, indeed, a grey area for press freedom. Yet the 1974 seminars were, after all widely publicized, well attended and thoroughly reported — all without government interference. Freedom of speech prevailed, if not full freedom of the press.

The broad interest in the details of the American democratic process suggests that standards for examining free institutions can be universalized. This is not to say that any other country — certainly not the developing nations — will follow the American pattern. America's constitutional system nonetheless provides the debating points for others. It is vital to set forth maximum standards toward which the less-than-free can move, rather than settle for minimum standards which many nations can presently accept. The U.S. need not downgrade its experience by assuming it cannot be instructive for other cultures or other political and social systems.

Nor should the U.S. belittle other people by accepting the dictum, often set down by its own leaders, that it is too early in their development for political freedom.

Perhaps that is what the recent demonstrations in the streets of Saigon were telling us.

Mr. Sussman is executive director of Freedom House, a New York-based nonprofit research organization.

Small farms for big needs

By Richard L. Strout

Washington World hunger presents an increasing moral dilemma for Americans and I would like to come back to it once more before finally putting away my celluloid "Presse" badge. No. 1115, from last November's World Food Conference at Rome. Americans spent most of their time discussing America's duty at Rome, and there was a disposition for everyone else to join in the debate, too.

The U.S. has 6 percent of the world's population, consumes 40 percent of the world's resources and exports half of all the food that is exported by bulk. By contrast, 40 underdeveloped countries face hunger and famine, and the birthrate in these countries is high.

In a world whose four billion people will double in 35 years at present rates, the U.S. obviously has an obligation to try to help, and to feed the hungry where it can — and no doubt it should do more than it is now doing. But at the same time I became convinced at Rome that the U.S. can't do it alone, however insistent some of the Communist powers seemed to be to the contrary.

Does this mean world famine? There is no complete answer, but two thoughts were repeated quietly again and again by delegates from some of the 130 nations present, not so much in formal government statements as in personal conversations.

One thought was advocacy of the small farm. Let's think small, they said. America's whole concept is that agricultural efficiency lies in immensity, the waving wheat field that stretches on and on to the end of the horizon. But this is silly for the crowded countries. They can't finance combines, tractors, insecticide-spraying airplanes. The one thing they are rich in is manpower. And the latest agricultural thought heard at Rome was these small farms — two acres, maybe — can be made efficient; at any rate vastly more efficient than they now are. In fact, by a social revolution or two some of

these countries could feed themselves as, indeed, they have in times past.

Around 1868, for example, Japan modernized its farm system. Farms used to be around two acres and they still are, but farming has been made far more intensive. Output from these pocket-handkerchief size farms is now about 2.5 times per acre what it is in the underdeveloped countries. Couldn't this be done elsewhere? I was told that a few other countries have tried the system with fair success: Egypt, Taiwan, and South Korea. It is called "small-farm labor-intensive" agriculture.

But it needs social change to be successful. The small farm must have access to credit, fertilizer, irrigation, insecticides, and technical skill on a fair basis. There must be economic stability. The farmer must have pride and probably ownership in his land. He must be freed from the tyrannical money-lender and landlord. In short, output is miserable in many countries because the oppressed farmer is trapped in an outworn social structure. The leaders of some of these countries implore, or perhaps demand, aid from the United States without putting their own house in order.

The second thought heard so insistently at Rome that it began to take on the color of an accepted truism was that if farmers are given pride in their farms even though the latter are small, reckless family proliferation will diminish. If children are going to live, and perhaps inherit something, there is less reason to have a dozen of them. Poverty is what explodes population. Statistics seem to support this thesis.

The World Bank is apparently incorporating these two ideas in the rationale of its loans. They have found expression in the formula for aid by the House Foreign Affairs Committee to help the "poorest majority." The new concepts do not remove the obligation of rich countries to aid the hungry, but they do indicate a hopeful, long-run approach to the biggest problem of the era.

Mirror of opinion

Various outfits like the American National Cattlemen Assn., the Meat Board, etc., are striving to acquaint the world and particularly our own public and politicians with the simple fact that cutting down on American cattle feeding will do nothing to alleviate world food shortage.

It's pointed out, for example, that more than three-fourths of the feed used to produce a fat steer or heifer in this country comes not from grain but from range or pasture forage which would go to waste except for cattle grazing.

Also that the grain used in beef production is not the sort desired for human consumption. The U.S. already exports 75 percent of its wheat crop and 97 percent of its rice crop. Neither wheat nor rice is used to any extent in cattle feeding.

Some misinformed do-gooders have suggested Americans should observe meatless days in order to be able to export more grain, claiming hungry

people elsewhere around the world could use the grain to better advantage in its original form rather than in the form of meat. This is nonsense, of course. The feed grains — sorghum, corn — that we ship abroad are generally fed to livestock at the foreign destination.

How it happened we do not know, but somehow the loudspeakers demanding we curb beef production heard that it takes up to 10 pounds or more of grain to produce a pound of beef. This is a case of little knowledge being extremely hazardous. Once the advocates of lower domestic beef production discover this single bit of misinformation, it seems almost impossible to acquaint them with anything else pertaining to the cattle business. The fact that a feedlot animal consumes eight pounds or so of grain to put on a pound of flesh obscures all other facts, such as that the animal may have gone into the

Readers write

On Kurds' rights, parochialism

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Your recent articles on the 13-year-old struggle between the Kurds and the Iraqi Baath regime of Iran are welcome.

The Kurds form a separate ethnic group totally different from the remaining population of Iraq. They have been fighting to redeem their rights since the British made a state of Iraq. For a change, should not the United Nations pick up a decent subject and discuss the problem and suffering of the Kurds?

The Kurds fought and are fighting for their rights to live, to dress, to speak, in their own way, in their own land, in their own language, with their own leaders. Yet the Iraqis, so outspoken on the rights of the Palestinian refugees, are denying the Kurds and now seem resolved to exterminate them.

Roslyn, N.Y.

E. R. Horech

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Godfrey Spiering Jr.'s article on parochialism covers the points well. It seems to me that we should be giving more thought, time and money (if needed) to lifting the quality of teaching (and teachers) and raising the level of education in the public schools (and thus the quality of their product), and let the private schools do "their own thing" in their own way. This would call for elevating the moral tone of the whole of society, a consummation devoutly to be desired.

Felton, Calif.

Harry Elliott

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

Keeping marijuana curbs

Last November the Department of Health, Education and Welfare said in a lengthy report on marijuana that the drug has "serious implications" for a user's physical and psychological health.

This week a group of scientists, convened by the nongovernment Drug Abuse Council, discussed these health aspects of marijuana and their implications for public drug policy. The scientists shied from taking a black-and-white position linking the drug's health hazard potential and penalties for its use. They indicated it would take another four or five years to make a reliable assessment of the impact of marijuana on health and behavior. They suggested the public, in the meantime, rely on its own judgment in determining marijuana use policy.

Significantly, this week's Drug Abuse Council session did not effectively allay the concerns raised by the HEW study about marijuana's potential dangers. It seems only prudent, then, if several years' study are needed, to continue sanctions against the spread of marijuana use.

This is not to suggest that there need be no change in current laws affecting marijuana possession

and sale. A realistic national policy has yet to be set by Congress. In general, such policy should remain tough on the sellers and movers of marijuana.

But consistency and a sense of proportion need to be brought to the often draconian, largely unenforceable, and widely varying penalties against users. President Ford's chief adviser on drugs, Robert DuPont, has expressed interest in Oregon's marijuana approach. The state has continued its official disapproval of marijuana use by making possession a civil rather than criminal violation, carrying a fine instead of a prison penalty.

Dr. DuPont holds that "illegality is clearly a deterrent to large numbers of potential users." Despite estimates that one in 10 Americans has tried marijuana, its use is not so widespread that attempts to contain it are of no avail. The growth curve of cigarette use in America, for instance, has been significantly checked by public efforts to curb smoking. It could be injurious to millions of individuals to cast aside the possible benefits of public forms of disapproval of marijuana use, and the public should ease such restraints only warily.

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